

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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NEW SERIES No. 4284.

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

六拜禮

號四月七英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 1,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 9,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKYO, KOBÉ,
NAGASAKI, LONDON,
LYONS, NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
HOMBAY, SHANGHAI,
TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG,
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1903. [10]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$15,500,000
STERLING RESERVE \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE \$5,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq., E. SHILLIM, Esq.,
E. GOETZ, Esq., Hon. R. SHEWAN,
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq., N. A. SIEBS, Esq.,
C. MICHAELAU, Esq., H. W. SLADE, Esq.,
H. SCHUBART, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1903. [13]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [14]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £324,374

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:—
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., J. Scott Harston, Esq.,
Chow Tung Shing, Esq., J. Laus, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%
Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [15]

THE DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Tails 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtau (Kiautschou).

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIREKTION DER DISC NTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [16]

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (AMERICAN BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1864.
PAID UP CAPITAL U.S. Gold \$5,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,160,000

Gold \$7,160,000

Head Office:—NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.
F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.

LONDON BANKERS:
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
4, DES VŒUX ROAD.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts at 2½ per annum.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 2½ per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

E. F. GROS,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [17]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid in, ... Gold \$4,000,000 ... £ 820,000
Surplus (Reserve) Gold \$4,000,000 ... £ 820,000

Total Gold \$8,000,000 ... £ 1,640,000

Capital and Surplus authorised, Gold \$10,000,000 ... £ 2,055,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business. Money received on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit as follows:

For 12 months, 4½ per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3½ " " "

HONGKONG BRANCH:
20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL
CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1903. [100c]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12th NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Tails.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office:—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:
CANTON, PEKING,
CHEFOU, PENANG,
CHUNKIANG, SINGAPORE,
CHUNKING, TIENTSIN,
HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4½ per cent.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [12]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £725,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT AT the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4½ per cent.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "

T. P. COCHRANE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [10]

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, MANILA About 10th July } Freight and Passage.
COLOMBO, PORT SAID and H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R. }
MALTA..... July }

YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ. { PALAWAN About 10th July } Freight and Passage.
(Passing through the Inland Sea.) { J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. } July }

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [4]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS: ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Rasia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES.
PREUSSEN THURSDAY, 1st July.
HAMBURG THURSDAY, 1st July.
SACHSEN THURSDAY, 6th August.
KIAUTSCHOU THURSDAY, 20th August.
BAVERN THURSDAY, 3rd September.
ZIETEN THURSDAY, 17th September.
SEYDLITZ WEDNESDAY, 30th September.
ROON WEDNESDAY, 14th October.
WEDNESDAY, 28th October.
* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th day of July, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "PREUSSEN," of the NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain E. Prehn, with PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on TUESDAY, the 7th July, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, and will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardsesses. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS. [563c]

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box constitutes one of the most acceptable Presents to those at Home.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. FOOCHOW TEA.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED

PRICES. Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom. Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00. [732c]

GO TO THE KOWLOON HOTEL, KOWLOON.

R. F. DALY, Manager. J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor.

MACAO HOTEL (Late HING KEE HOTEL).

This FAVOURITE and LONG ESTABLISHED Hotel is situated on the SEA-FRONT commanding a MAGNIFICENT VIEW of the Harbour and adjacent islands, and is open to the COOL SOUTHERLY BREEZES in Summer.

The BED-ROOMS are LARGE, COOL, AIRY, WELL-VENTILATED and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. The CUISINE is EXCELLENT and under direct EUROPEAN supervision.

PIC-NIC, SHOOTING or BOATING parties specially catered for. A commodious and comfortable stern-wheel HOUSE-BOAT with sleeping accommodation for six passengers and EVERY CONVENIENCE is provided for the use of visitors AT REASONABLE RATES. A MILITARY BAND PLAYS in the Gardens, close to the Hotel, three times a week.

SEA BATHING. STEAMERS to and from Macao, every MORNING and AFTERNOON. W. FARMER, Proprietor. E. G. JORDAN, Manager. [641c]

Intimations.

"I hear they want more"

Bovril—the food-beverage.

BOVRIL is food and drink combined. It is not only a delightful beverage, but a valuable nourisher and energiser as well.

Cooks find that BOVRIL doubles the value of soups, gravies, hashes, made dishes, &c.

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maizuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies, and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Masnoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasabara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunkibara and other Coals. N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong, 563c]

THE DISTILLERS Co., LIMITED.

GIN. WHISKY.

D. C. L. Per Doz. - \$16.50

"OLD TOM"

"DRY"

Per Doz. - - \$9.00

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & Co., 12, Queen's Road. [1052c]

Hongkong, 26th January, 1903

AQUARIUS

MINERAL WATER SILENT WATER TONIC WATER GINGER ALE LITHIA WATER GINGER BEER (STONE BOTTLES).

ESTD 1854

Telephone No. 75.

All the Company's Waters are manufactured from TREBLE-DISTILLED water—nothing can be purer. Mere FILTRATION IS QUITE INEFFECTUAL for destroying the worst organisms that water may contain.

SOLE AGENTS: CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

16, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903. [555c]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL (ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.)

CODE ADDRESS: "YOSEMITE."

35 BEDROOMS EXCELLENTLY FURNISHED. BATH TO EACH ROOM. DINING ROOM AND CUISINE UNDER STRICT SUPERVISION.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN WINES, SPIRITS and BEERS. POOL AND BILLIARDS.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND MANILA NEWSPAPERS IN FILE. TERMS:—\$4.00 to \$7.00 per day. \$65 to \$120 per month. JAS. D. M. CAMERON, Manager. [555c]

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

31, 32, 40 and 41, NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD—SHANGHAI. PLEASANT AND CENTRAL SITUATION, FACING SOUTH.

THIS HIGH-CLASS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT has Well-furnished Rooms by the Day or Month. Telegraphic Address: "MARLBOROUGH." Telephone: No. 580. Mrs. NAZER. [674c]

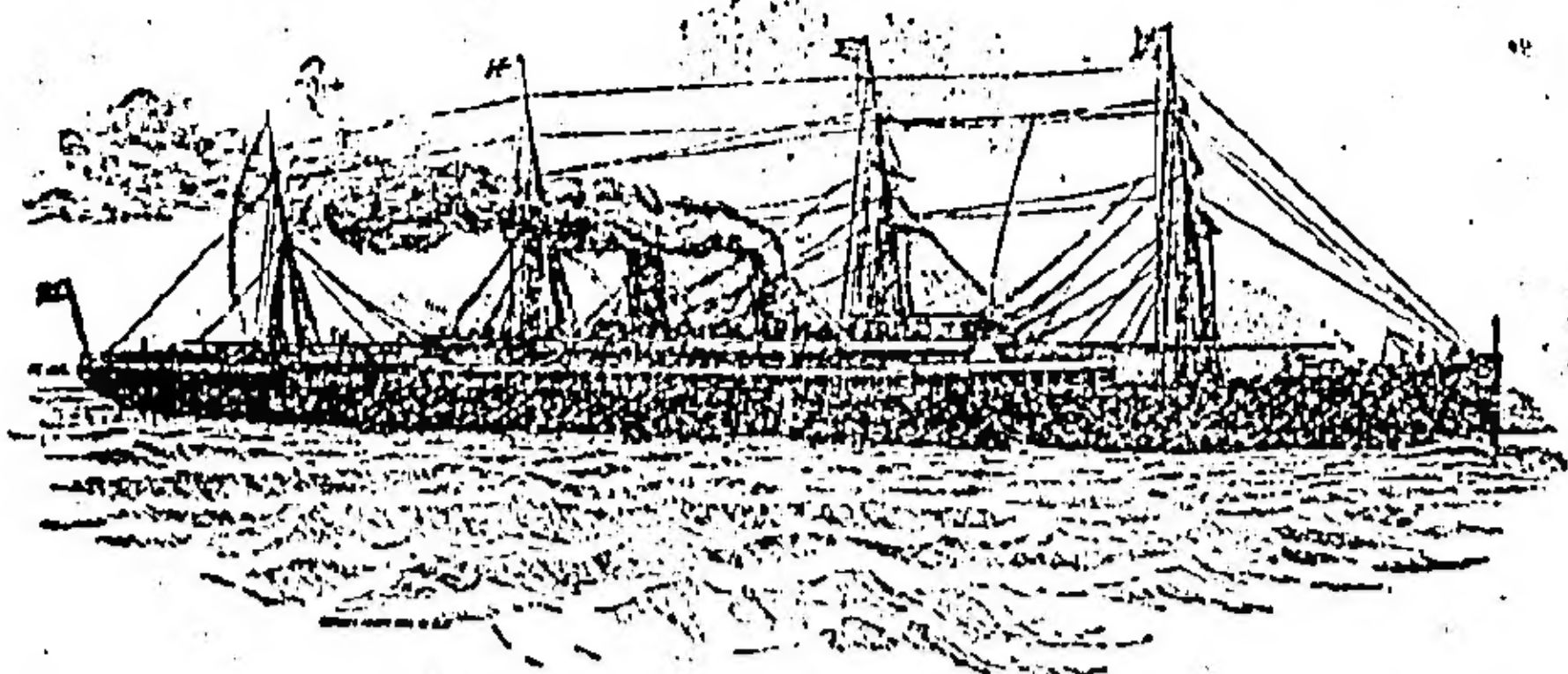
Shanghai, 6th June, 1903.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1900

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"COPTIC"	SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 21st July, at Noon.
"KURE"	TUESDAY, 28th July, at Noon.
"GALLO"	TUESDAY, 4th August, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	FRIDAY, 14th August, at Noon.
"OHINA"	SATURDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.
"DORIC"	TUESDAY, 1st September, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	TUESDAY, 8th September, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE O. & O. Company's Steamship "COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full value of same is required.

Consular invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
"EMPERESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 15th July.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 12th August.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 19th August.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 26th August.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 7th October.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 21st October.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 4th November.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 18th November.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 16th December.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 30th December.

THE magnificent "EMPERESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE in 97 Hours. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903.

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	
NURNBERG	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	15th July.	Freight.
Jaburg	(Calling at SINGAPORE AND PENANG.)		
WURZBURG	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	29th July.	Freight and Passengers.
v. Binzer	(Calling at SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.)		
BADENIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	12th August.	Freight.
Rindern	(Calling at SINGAPORE AND PENANG.)		
SITHONIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	26th August.	Freight.
Hildebrandt	(Calling at SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.)		
ARABIA	NEW YORK	about middle	
Bahle	VIA SUEZ CANAL.	of August.	

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,363 tons,	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	" G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN,"	2,305 "	" A. D. N. N.
"HANKOW,"	3,073 "	" C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	2,860 "	" J. J. Lussius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at about 7 A.M. and 6 P.M. except Saturdays at 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and Sundays at 6 P.M. only.

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at about 8 A.M., 2 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 tons,	Captain W. E. Clarke.
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Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 P.M. as per special Schedule. } Sunday

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 A.M. } excepted.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	2,191 tons,	Captain T. Hamlin.
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This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "NANNING,"	563 tons,	Captain R. D. Thomas.
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"SAINAM," 588 " B. Branch.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Hongkong, 9th May, 1903.

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METHODS OF REFORM IN CHINA AND THEIR NET RESULTS.

BY DR. GILBERT REID.

III.

(11.) In the course of events, we now come to another element of reform. On September 14th, 1901, every *Shuyuen* or Confucian College was ordered to be turned into a school for Western learning, and a University was ordered to be established in every Provincial Capital. Nearly a month later, on October 10th, another Edict relating to this matter was issued. It ordered that a graded system of schools be established from the Provincial Capital, through the Prefectural cities down to the District cities, and finally to a system of Primary schools. It was ordered that the Board of Government Affairs and the Board of Rites draw up suitable regulations. On November 25th, on receipt of a memorial from the Board of Government Affairs, and a memorial from Yuan Shih-k'ai, the then Governor of Shantung, schools were ordered to be established specially, and the plan of Governor Yuan was approved of, namely, first, to have a Provincial College, and then to have schools in the Prefectural and District cities. The regulations which Governor Yuan had drawn up were ordered to be followed in every province. On December 5th, on the receipt of another memorial from the Board of Government Affairs, wherein the regulations drawn up by Yuan Shih-k'ai had been in the main sanctioned, it was now ordered with further reiteration that each Province inaugurate the system of graded schools. The Edict then added that successful students from the Provincial Colleges should be sent up to the Imperial University at Peking to be examined, when the second and third degrees would be granted, after which the successful ones would be given official rank. Later on, in February of last year, approval was given to the regulations drawn up for the University at Peking, by the Chancellor Chang Pai-shi, and each province was ordered to send contributions for the support of the Imperial University. The same month it was ordered that school for Western learning be started for the Manchus. The next month another order was issued to the provinces inquiring what schools had been started, and calling on the Viceroy and Governors to report thereon. Towards the end of last year, on December 1st, an Edict was issued that not only men with a degree, of M.A., but those with the Doctor's degree, and those even who were in the Hanlin, should take a course of study at the Imperial University, after which Diplomas would be given them, entitling them to enter the ranks of expectants of office.

This statement shows that the greatest emphasis has been placed upon Educational Reform, the main points of which are first, that there should be a graded system of Education at Institutions culminating in the University at Peking; second, that those possessing literary degrees should also enter upon a course of study at these Institutions; and, third, that men with Diplomas from the Imperial University will secure literary degrees, and will be entitled to enter on official service.

What is the net result of these Edicts on Educational Reform? As to the Imperial University, owing to failure to recognise experienced educationists from the West, and an inclination to secure the services only of the Japanese, little thorough work has been accomplished. Two hundred students were reported as being enrolled in the Normal Department, but the Normal Department has been little more than a primary school. There were only fifty students enrolled from the official class, to enter on the course of the so-called Official department. The result has been unsatisfactory, but it is to be hoped that after further experience, a real University may in time be developed from the present small beginnings, in the capital of the Empire. As to Provincial Colleges, the only ones with any degree of promise are those where foreign instructors have been invited to take the lead. There are only three of these. The first one started was in the Province of Shantung under the auspices of the then Governor Yuan Shih-k'ai, towards the end of 1901. Dr. Watson Hayes was the President, and since his resignation, Professor Goodrich, formerly in the Public School in Shanghai, has been engaged as instructor in English. There are, I believe, one hundred and thirty students enrolled. The College seems to be a permanency. In the Province of Chihli, there are really two provincial Colleges, both under the auspices of Yuan Shih-k'ai, the present acting Viceroy. The one College is at Paoingtu, with over one hundred in attendance; the other is at Tientsin, with nearly one hundred students. Both of these are under the direction of Dr. Tenney. There are also under his direction fifteen prefectural schools where the studies are for the most part elementary. The College organized at Taiyuanfu, in Shanxi, by Dr. Timothy Richard, from funds that were set apart as indemnity for the missions, has the largest number of Foreign instructors of any Government institution in China. There are, over two hundred students enrolled and the work is regarded as full of promise. Other schools have been started in other Provincial capitals, and in many of the large cities of the Empire. Of course the instruction is necessarily elementary, but there is a growing demand for Western Education and there is no strong official opposition standing in the way. The system as outlined in the regulations approved of by the Board of Government Affairs, will need many years to be completely developed; but it is a great gain that the Government has decided definitely in favour of Western Education, with so little opposition either from the officials or from the literati. The unwillingness to utilize foreign instructors, or to give them authority, as well as the intolerance which has been exhibited in the question of ceremonies, may be dishearten-

ing; but with the growing demand for education, it will be found that the supply will only be met by a larger number of instructors from abroad.

(12) On September 17th, 1901, another kind of reform was again initiated. In the Edict of that day, the Viceroys and Governors were directed to send students abroad to be educated with provision for promotion on their return. A year later, a similar Edict was issued, and this has been widely observed, especially by the Yangtze Viceroys. Most of the students have gone to Japan, but there is an inclination to still have a select few who will study in Europe and America. What is most noticeable is the change that has come over the sentiment of the Manchus. Sons of the nobles are either going abroad to travel or going for the purpose of study. In fact it is quite a fad with the young nobility to get out of Peking, and to see something of the world.

Very few of the Chinese students who have gone abroad have shown that diligence and thoroughness that the Japanese have always shown in their search for knowledge in other lands. Still, a great deal is being learned and we are glad to believe that their is an improvement.—N. C. D. News.

(To be continued.)

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1903, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th June to the 11th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1903. [729e]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of JULY, at 11 in the FORENOON, when the SUBJOINED RESOLUTIONS which were passed at a Meeting held on 27th JUNE, 1903, will be submitted for Confirmation as SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS:—

1. "That the capital of the Company, be reduced from \$300,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$20 each) to \$150,000 (divided into 7,500 shares of \$20 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$20 to \$10 per share."

2. "That after such reduction the capital of the Company be increased from \$150,000 (divided into 7,500 shares of \$20 each) to \$200,000 (divided into 10,000 shares of \$20 each) by the creation of 2,500 new shares of \$20 each to be offered and accepted to be allotted to the present shareholders of the Company in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every old share in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof."

3. "That in consideration of the guarantee and undertaking now given by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. (the General Managers of the Company) and testified by their signature hereto (and to be further testified by the execution by the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. of a separate instrument of guarantee to be executed contemporaneously with the Debenture referred to and to be held by the Trustees thereof to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned) that the dividend for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 in respect of the new shares referred to in the second of the preceding resolutions shall not fall below the rate of 6 per centum per annum in each and every one of the said three years the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. as such General Managers as aforesaid be and they hereby are authorised to issue Debentures to the amount of not more than \$200,000 on the property of the Company to be secured by a duly executed Mortgage thereof by and on behalf of the Trust Deeds for and on behalf of the Debenture holders as the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. may by writing under their hand appoint. The said Debentures to be issued in the shape of Bonds for \$1,000 or \$500 each at the Debenture holders' option respectively but so that the aggregate amount in value of such Debentures taken together shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000. The Bonds for and in respect of the said Debentures may be issued at a discount not exceeding 25 per cent. on the face value thereof but so that the holders respectively of such Debentures shall not be entitled to be repaid more than the face value thereof. The said Debentures to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum to be computed from the date of actual issue to the respective holders thereof and to be repayable within 5 years from and after the date of such actual issue in manner following that is to say No portion of the amount paid in respect of any of such Debentures shall be repayable during the first three years following the date of the actual issue thereof but upon the expiration of such period of three years there shall be repaid in respect of each Debenture to each and every holder thereof

(a) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within six calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years;"

(b) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within twelve calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years;"

(c) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within eighteen calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years;"

(d) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within twenty-four calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years."

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1903. [729e]

Intimations.

YOU WILL NOT BE DECEIVED.

That there are cheats and frauds in plenty, everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective remedy known as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be to plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Scrofula, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Impurities of the Blood. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalfe, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive. It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. 'You cannot be disappointed in it.' Like all good things it is imitated. Sold by chemists throughout the world and A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

THE ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

PIANO CLEARANCE SALE.

THIS SEASON'S PIANOS, as under, must be sold to make room for New Stock. 100 Pianos to arrive about October.

SQUIRE (Owner's Property)..... \$350
SCHIEDMEYER, Upright..... \$650 400
Grand..... \$550 300
HOPKINSON, Transposing..... \$750 350
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.,
Transposing..... \$760 500
RUSSELL Transposing..... \$775 500
APOLLO (Secondhand) Horizontal
Grand..... \$900 100
SPAETHIE, Upright Grand..... \$750 490
CHAPPEL, Secondhand..... \$750 225
KRELL, (Secondhand), Concert
Upright Grand..... \$800 450
NEEDHAM, (Secondhand),
Upright Grand..... \$800 450
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.,
Cottage..... \$475 400
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.,
Cottage..... \$475 400
BROADWOOD PIANO CO., LD., \$575 450
Do..... \$650 450
Do..... \$300 150
BORD, Pianette, (Owner's property)..... 285
ORCHESTRION..... \$900 150
SCHIEDMEYER, (Secondhand) \$600 250
ROSENKRANZ..... \$450 300
WERNER, Upright Grand (owner's property)..... 450
RACHALS, (Secondhand)..... \$750 400

MUSIC CLEARANCE SALE.
Popular Songs, Piano and Violin Solos, Classical and Dance Music 3 copies for \$2.
Song Folios containing over 100 songs by well known composers.
Operas by Sullivan, deKoven, Planquette, etc., Slightly Soiled Scores.
Collections of Songs by Glover, Gatty, Rockett, etc.
Musical Sketch Books, Pianoforte Recreations.

DANCE ALBUMS, SONG FOLIOS, &c.
Also our Stock of SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS at reduced rates.
Clearance sale to 30th September only, to make room for new Stocks coming to hand.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [415e]

DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG,
(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),
DENTIST.
No. 26, Connaught Road Central
Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [26]

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10cts.) per Single Copy.
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1903.

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"COPTIC"
The above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
E. W. TILDEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [729e]

Consignees.

S.S. "POLYNESIAN"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Memphis*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Lorient*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, of the 29th instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 6th July, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th July, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 6th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1903. [1001e]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

S.S. "ARABIA"

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Cargo ex above steamer having arrived here TO-DAY by the O.S.S. Co.'s Steamship

"TYDEUS,"
from Singapore, Consignees are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned.

The Cargo will be landed into the Godowns of the O.S.S. Co. at Wanchai, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 6th July a.c. will be subject to rent effected.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1903. [771e]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MAZAGON,"

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 5th July, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BANCA,"

FROM ANTWERP, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 9 A.M. TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"COROMANDEL,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Britannia*.
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Samal*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.L.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [4]

Mails.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
BINGO MARU.....	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 11th July, at Daylight.
KASUGA MARU.....	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.
W. Scott Hunter.....	HAMA	TUESDAY, 14th July, at Noon.
HIROSHIMA MARU.....	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
KAGA MARU.....	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 17th July, at Daylight.
AWA MARU.....	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 17th July, at 4 P.M.
YAWATA MARU.....	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, at Noon.
KAGOSHIMA MARU.....	KOBE	

* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

T. S. TAKAYANAGI.

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1903.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
Tacoma.....	2,812	A. Dixon.....	July 7
Victoria.....	3,502	J. Paxton.....	Aug. 1
Pleasant.....	3,753	F. G. Purinton.....	Aug. 15

Steamers marked (*) have no passenger accommodation.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [874d]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT,

MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND

BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON,

HAVRE, BORDEAUX; ALBO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 14th July, 1903, at 8 A.M., the Company's Steamship "ERNEST-SIMONS," Capt. Dupuy-Fromy, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the S.S. "NERO," which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails leaving that Port, on the 25th July, direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON only on MONDAY, the 13th July, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [1004e]

Hotel.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR

AND

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D'Hotel at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [1116d]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. DIRECTOR of PUBLIC WORKS, to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

TUESDAY, the 7th July, 1903, at 11 A.M., on the JUNK moored off the Government Store, Wanchai,

A CABLE OF E TYPE.

It has a COPPER WIRE CORE of 7 STRANDS which is surrounded with strong IRON ARMOUR making a WIRE ROPE about 1 1/2 in. diameter. Length a little over 1 mile. Weight about 7 tons.

The Junk containing the Cable will be moored off the Government Store, Wanchai, on MONDAY next, 6th instant, on which date it may be inspected by intending purchasers. Orders for inspection will be issued by the undersigned.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [782e]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE COMPOSITE STEAM LAUNCH "LILY," Property of the P. & O. S. N. CO., built by the HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO.

For Particulars apply to D. Macdonald, 13, Beacons

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

	Per Case	Per Doz.
ST. ESTEPHE	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
ST. JULIEN	10.00	11.00
LA ROSE	13.50	14.50
CHATEAU HAUT		
BRION LARRIVET	20.00	22.00
CHATEAU MOUTON		
D'ARMAILHACQ	24.00	26.00
CHATEAU PONTET		
CANET	28.00	
CHATEAU LA TOUR		
CANET	33.00	
CHATEAU RAUZAN	48.00	
CHATEAU LAFITE	54.00	

These CLARETS are specially selected and obtained from the LEADING FRENCH GROWERS; they are of exceptional value and in fine condition.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CANET,
CHATEAU RAUZAN AND
CHATEAU LAFITE

are recommended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE NO. 24.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,

祥利廣

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BED-ROOM
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS, and
CHINA WARES.
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF
FILTERS,
ROCHESTER LAMPS,
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES.
COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.
GOOD WORK.
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1902. [728d]

CARMICHAEL AND CLARKE,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
SHIPBUILDERS,
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong.
A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.

A. 1 Code.

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [355e]

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

COLONIAL FINANCE.

The financial returns for the first four months of the year have been published and show that the total amount collected for that period is \$1,534,905.37 with \$26,177.25 for land sales, giving an aggregate of \$1,558,082.62. Comparing this with the corresponding period of last year there is an increase of \$213,110.18. The estimated revenue for the whole of the current year is \$4,933,295.00. On the average basis of the first four months' collections this estimate falls short by an amount, in round figures, approximating \$200,000 for the twelve months. With the single exception of miscellaneous receipts, which have decreased \$6,660.89, under all other heads of revenue there have been increases. Detailed, they are as follows:—

Light dues, \$3,647.70
Licences and internal revenue not otherwise specified, \$152,789.53
Fees of Court or office, payments for specific purposes, and reimbursements in aid, \$18,701.32
Post Office, \$5,093.93
Rent of Government property, land and houses, \$3,895.40
Interest, \$1,121.82
Water Account, \$18,643.25
At first glance the sum realised on sales of Crown lands, viz., \$26,177.25 represents hardly one-tenth of the \$350,000 put down on the 1903 Estimates. There have since been a few unimportant sales of garden lots which have brought in but a few hundred dollars between them. The sale of the large and valuable lot in Shek-long-tsu, opposite the Sailors' Home, however, announced to take place on the 20th inst., is sure to realise far more than the price at which it is going to be put up, \$179,550. With this large total added to the amount already realised the year's average should be fairly maintained and the estimated figure attained. Crown lands has been a very valuable asset of the Colony which, as a source of revenue, is dwindling pretty rapidly with the small area now left for disposal. Of course, consideration must be had of the enormous tract of land in the New Territories. We had occasion to note early in the year the first two sales of sites in our newly acquired extension, but since then no demand has existed or gives immediate promise of arising in connection with lots for industrial or other purposes that may contribute to enlarging the revenue of the Colony from the mainland. The effect of the licensing laws introduced this year is at once seen in the very large increase collected during the first four months. The Treasury brought in for licences, etc. no less a sum than \$988,165.19, thus representing an increase of over a lakh and a half of dollars. The elasticity of the resources of the Colony is, indeed, great, and the burden of such increases, which has been accepted with apparent good grace, and which must be felt more or less by the wage earning class is, however, not publicly complained against. Satisfactory as the increases have been on the revenue side of the financial statement the items of expenditure show a larger increase than the excess amount collected as revenue. The total increase for administration, including all the public works, is \$322,546.20. Our Sanitary Department is still accountable for by far the largest proportion of this total, \$69,255.41 being chargeable against it. Then follow police, fire brigade, and gaoi with an increase, in round figures, of \$57,000. Post Office takes \$44,355.37, the medical departments, \$24,352.06, judicial and legal departments, \$19,222.13, pensions, \$13,579.10, and charges on account of public debt, \$10,808.04. The only department showing no increase is the Botanical and Afforestation, which was worked more economically for the Colony from January to April, by \$4,036.40. Exchange compensation to the officers of Government is not shown as a separate item of expenditure. It should be interesting to discover how much more it costs the ratepayers to maintain our highly salaried Civil Servants, with all the benefits accruing to them by way of old age pensions, because of the depreciation in the sterling rate of the dollar, which affects everyone of the inhabitants of the Colony, high or low, without exception, as much as those enjoying the double exchange compensation grant at the cost of the taxpayers in general.

THE result of the most important event of the "Irish Fortnight" is announced by a Reuter wire giving the name of the successful competitor in the Gordon-Bennett Cup race. The event was timed to commence at seven a.m. on Thursday over a circular route 351 miles in length, and the cars, which were expected at certain points to reach a speed of nearly 90 miles an hour, were to start at Ballyshannon Cross Roads, near Naas, and proceed by a circuitous route via Carlow, Athy, Maryboro, Kildare, and the Curragh. Last year the struggle for this international trophy took place in France and was won by Mr. S. F. Edge, on a Napier car. The representatives of the four countries chosen to battle for the Cup in Ireland were as follows:—England, Messrs. Stocks, Jarroft, and Edge; France, M. Rene de Kuyff, Henry Farman, and H. Fournier; Germany, Hieronymous, Baron de Caters, and Jenatzky; and America, A. Winton, Percy Owen, and Mr. Mooers. Each of the countries was allowed to run four of their best types of machines, England being represented by three Napier motors, one of them driven by Mr. J. W. Stocks, and calculated to develop a speed of from 100 to 110 miles an hour; France by two Panhards and one Mors; Germany by three Mercedes; and America by a like number of cars. The probability is that none of these cost less than £1,000 to build. As the law in England does not permit the necessary speed, it was decided to have the race in Ireland, and a special Act of Parliament was passed to give the requisite powers to the local authorities there to sanction and provide for the event. The old Emerald Isle has certainly made the most of the occasion, and has not been overlooking the valuable harvest that the race would provide to those who had accommodation to let within reasonable distance of the course. The Irish made up their minds to taste the Saxon visitors' money, and those who viewed the race must have been prepared to pay out on a high Henley Regatta scale. According to the *Irish Whelan*, six pounds was asked for a three-bedded room for one night only. The fee for pitching a cyclist's camp on a piece of waste ground was a modest £20, whilst for one of the cheapest houses near the line of route £30 was asked for the week. Twenty-five shillings for a bed and breakfast was asked at even second-rate hotels in Dublin. Had the race been postponed Ireland alone, it was thought, would lose £50,000. No stone was left unturned to make the event an unqualified success in every way, and although the representatives of England and America were out of the race before it was half finished, owing to accidents to machinery there does not appear to have been any serious mishap or fatalities such as attended the Paris-Madrid race.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 2nd June was delivered in London on the 3rd inst.

MAXIM gun practice will be carried out on the south slope of Beacon Hill, Kowloon, on Monday next between 7 and 9 a.m.

LeMunyon will have another grand opening Day and a Souvenir day as well; watch the date.

THE Merchant Shipping Amendment Ordinance (No. 31 of 1901) and the Stowaways Ordinance, 1903, have been assented to by the Governor.

DURING the three days of the dragon procession at Macao, the Sam Wang Co's s.s. *Wing Chai* will leave there for Hongkong at seven o'clock in the evening.

THE Admiralty have ordered his Majesty's gunboats *Britomart* and *Bramble* to be recommissioned at Hongkong with new crews, for a further service of three years in the Far East.

WRITING from Canton under yesterday's date, a correspondent informs us that samples of tea have been sent to various European tea merchants, and the market will probably be opened very shortly.

THE *Zet* says that three Austrian ladies, Princess Obolonski, Princess Lubowieski, and Baroness Isacescu, will attempt to swim across the English Channel from Calais to Dover.

THE *Pioneer's* London correspondent says that a general court martial has tried publicly seven officers for ducking and assaulting a journalist, named Stanford, in Capetown. The sum of £1,500 damages has already been paid.

As a result of the putting into operation of the new Federal law, avowed Anarchists will hereafter be unable to become naturalised citizens of the United States. All persons seeking citizenship must make an oath that they do not believe in anarchism.

THE Ferris wheel, the massive structure which was one of the main attractions during the World's Fair, in 1893, has been sold at public auction. A junk dealer bid in the wheel, and the sum paid for buildings, boilers, etc., was \$1,800. The wheel cost originally \$362,000. Outstanding against it are bonds amounting to \$300,000 and a floating debt of \$100,000.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

THE GORDON-BENNETT CUP.

THE programme of a gymkhana to be held at the Happy Valley and Race Course at 4 p.m. on Saturday, August 1st, is published in another column.

WHILE painting the walls of a house in Des Vaux Road, Central this afternoon a native lost his balance and fell. He was picked up dead and carried to the Central Police Station.

ON Thursday night two district watchmen came to blows after arguing about money matters. The result was that one of them was brutally killed, and had to be taken to the Hospital. At the Magistrate's court this morning before Mr. J. H. Kemp the culprit was fined \$15, or six weeks' imprisonment.

LIEUTENANT F. H. Shackleton, of the *Discovery*, says that the land discovered from a balloon at the height of 750 ft. was 500 miles distant, and will be called "King Edward's Land," if the King gives his consent. Commander Scott and 36 men were left on board the *Discovery*, where, Lieutenant Shackleton thinks, they will undoubtedly pass the winter all right.

THE *Essex*, which is to take the place of the *Victorious*, which has been absent from England for about five years, having served for the first two years in the Far East, to which she was suddenly sent on being detached from the Channel Fleet while on passage down the English Channel. For the last three years she has served in the Mediterranean Fleet, which she joined on her return from China.

Now look out for LeMunyon's new store adv. It is a beauty.

ACCORDING to a Parliamentary return which was issued last month, there are 223 Volunteer battalions. Twenty-seven have qualified under the new regulations for inclusion in the army corps scheme; 256,451 efficient earned the capitation grant in 1902. There were 250,990 Volunteers on January 1st last against 277,120 on January 1, 1902, and 231,204 in 1898. There is at present a shortage of 1,895 Volunteer officers. In 1899 the shortage of Volunteer officers was 1,188.

FROM the port of New York, there will be sixty-seven sailings of first-class steamships for Europe each month, from May to August inclusive. They will carry approximately 25,000 cabin passengers a month, or 86,000 in the four months of the season. Enough *Magists* will sail earlier or later, it is estimated, to bring the total to 125,000. For their passage this army of travellers will pay \$31,000,000, and for their living and other expenses a good \$70,000,000 more, or a total of at least \$100,000,000.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

MANCHURIA has cost us hundreds of millions, drawn from our national treasury. In a short time, instead of anarchy, insurrection, and universal chaos, we have there evolved such order and well-being as have drawn forth unqualified praise from the English Press, so perpetually hostile to us. In view of all this, Manchuria belongs to us by the best of all rights, the right of justice; and all claims on Manchuria we cannot consider as other than attacks on our rights and our property.—Editor of the *St. Petersburg Novos Vremya* in *Harper's Weekly*, New York.

Don't forget the chits for they will not go LeMunyon.—Adv.

IN about a fortnight's time one of the most interesting Commissions which Japan has ever sent to this country will arrive in England. It will include two judges and a professor of law, and its business will be to study our system of legal training, our Court procedure, and the principles upon which barristers are promoted to the bench. Arrangements are already in progress for entertaining the Commissioners at the various Inns, and it is understood that facilities will be given them in the Appeal and other courts to follow cases at the side of the various judges.—*Manchester Dispatch*.

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It is stated in diplomatic circles at home that Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, who left Washington a month ago on leave of absence, will not return there, but will be given another post. Although impossible of confirmation at present, this statement is most probably well founded, says the *Birmingham Post*, as his Excellency's relations with the United States Government have, since the beginning of this year especially, been very far from cordial. It is thought that M. de Lessar, who was formerly First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in London, and who succeeded Count Cassini as Russian Minister in Peking, will be sent to Washington, as he knows both England and the United States thoroughly, and is a protégé of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Imperial Chancellor.

H.M.S. *Virago* and *Sparrowhawk* should be here from Shanghai in a few days.

We shall have a Souvenir Day, soon but you will have to pay us a personal visit as no chits will go. LeMunyon.—Adv.

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THE Portuguese Government has received a proposal from Prince Francis Henry of Hohenzollern for the formation of a large company for the exclusive establishment and exploitation of sanatoria for the cure of consumption in Madeira. The proposal guarantees that one-third of the receipts shall be paid to the State, and that a further £10,000 shall be deposited with the Portuguese Government. Two sanatoria are to be concluded within the space of two years.

AN Indian contemporary published the following information for the veracity of which we do not vouch as we neither knew that the deceased doctor was a plague specialist at Hongkong nor that there had been a yachting fatally near the port:—Mr. Frank Merry, the distinguished plague specialist at Hongkong, whilst yachting near that port, was drowned. A Sikh and two Chinese servants were with the doctor at the time of the disaster, and only the former succeeded in getting ashore.

If, as Sir George Birdwood points out in a letter to the *London Times*, the common tulsi plant causes malarial fever and mosquitoes to disappear from the localities where it is cultivated, the fact cannot be too widely made known and every police station in malarious districts should be planted with tulsi. It is certainly better to prevent fever coming than to spend large sums in the distribution of quinine when it appears. Sir George also says he never knew natives who used much cinnamon or cloves in their daily diet ever to take malarial fever or to die of cholera.

It has just transpired, says a home paper, that the Japanese Government recently made a proposal to the United States and British Governments that Russia should be invited to give facilities for a commission representing the three Powers to go through Manchuria with a view to the preparation of a report to show how soon it might be possible for Russia to evacuate that country. Apparently this proposal has been acknowledged by both England and the United States, but no steps have been taken, as it is clear that Russia would regard the proposition as a slur upon her good faith.

THE following interesting item is from the *Liverpool Post*:—At Windsor, the Court has kept the Whitsuntide recess quite quietly, the King having some pleasant little dinner parties, notable for the very chatty and interested manner in which he has drawn out some of his male guests. "Other men read books, but I read humanity," he once observed, and it is still more true now that he has ascended the throne. At the same time, it is painful to see with what veiled anxiety his health is watched by those surrounding him. It is not satisfactory to be always hinting in this column at peril of which the Press at large neither receive information nor take cognisance, and yet the fact has to be reiterated. One personal illustration may be permitted. The present writer, within the last ten days, dining out, took into dinner a lady whose position at Court is unaffected by change of parties, for she is regarded by the Royal Family as a valued friend. Injudiciously I alluded to the shadow behind all the gaiety, and looking at me very gravely she said, "We never know what may happen, and do you consider that doubt conducive to genuine hilarity?" The King's own animation and his high spirits, as well as restless energy, seem to positively over-bubble. Perhaps the true history of the Court at the opening of the twentieth century will never be fully revealed during the lives of the present generation.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

To-day is the 127th anniversary of that eventful occasion when the Declaration of Independence received the assent of the delegates of the colonies which devolved their allegiance to the British Crown, and declared themselves free and independent states under the general title of the thirteen United States of America. It is in honour of that memorable event that Americans in Hongkong to-day are giving echo to the patriotic cheers which are sounding in their homeland across the Pacific. The day is one of international pleasantness, many happy and varied expressions of fraternal relations of mutual good will are being heard on all sides and a "real good time" is being spent. Ships in harbour have been dressed, and strings of crackers have roared in the streets. Consul-General Bragg was at home at the United States Consulate in Ice House Street from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; and the manager of the International Bank was among those who received many friends during the morning. In Manila a committee drew up a most elaborate programme to celebrate the day, and it was expected to eclipse anything of the kind yet seen in the Philippine Islands. Preparations were made for a magnificent pyrotechnic display, the committee having had ample time to make the necessary arrangements, an order having been given to a Japan firm for an ample supply of fireworks for a spectacular display, including some set pieces. Other details point to a monster celebration and a "hot time in the old town to-night"—as a band of friends from across the Pacific was whistling while marching to Consul-General Bragg's at home this morning.

BELLIOUS REFORMATORY.

By order-in-council dated the 27th ult., and in pursuance of the power vested in him by section 2 of Ordinance 7 of 1895, H.E. the Governor has ordered that the site and buildings known as the Bellious Reformatory be set apart for the purpose of a prison.

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO SCHOOLS.

The Colonial Secretary notifies to managers of Schools that the existing code of regulations for educational grants-in-aid will, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be withdrawn on the 31st December, 1903, and a new grant code, copies of which can be obtained by application to the Inspector of Schools, be substituted for it. Managers desirous of bringing all or any of their schools under the grant code at any earlier date subsequent to the date of this notification should apply in writing to this effect to the Inspector of Schools.

NEW TERRITORY NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANTIN, July 1st.

THE RAIN-STORM.

On Saturday and Sunday we had one of the heaviest rain-storms that has been known for a considerable number of years; but fortunately there was very little damage done. Of course, everywhere was flooded and in some places rendered impassable. A great number of houses were washed out also the Santin Police Station (an old joss-house). The Chinese say that the rain has come to late for the first crops of paddy, which is not so good again this year.

NEW BUILDINGS.

It is said that in the Ping-shan district Archdeacon Banister is going to build a church, and in the Au-tau district the Government is going to have a school. Mr. Irving, the Government Inspector of Schools, was out here last week looking into the matter. It is not, however, by means of schools that Government can develop this side of the New Territory. It is good roads that are needed. That from Santin will go to the landing place of the Hongkong steamers at Lakkimachow is simply dangerous, and requires attention at the hands of the P. W. D. When the territory was in possession of the Chinese, the elders of the different villages had to keep the road in proper condition; but now it seems as if it is no one's business to look after them. We never see a Government official on this side (Deep Bay) of the New Territory; they all keep to the Taipo side. If the Government want to develop this side they must make a road right round the territory. It need not be an expensive road like the Taipo Road, but one, say, over which a bicycle or a horse can travel without danger.

SERGT. GERRARD.

When Sergt. Gerrard of Shung-shui brought back his bride he met with a great reception from the Chinese. All the elders from the different villages in his district met him at the landing place with flags, banners and Chinese music and escorted him and Mrs. Gerrard to their new home amidst a volley of fire-crackers and good wishes.

CROWN RENT.

The Government has at last assumed a firmer attitude in collecting the Crown rents. Now when a Chinaman does not pay his Crown Rent a distress warrant is issued by the officer in charge of the district in which the defaulter lives, and something of his property is taken away and sold within three days by auction. Yesterday at Au-tau Sergt. Adlington held two auctions: one of pigs and another of cows. They brought in fairly good prices. It is the only way the Government could proceed to enforce payment, as some of the people are in arrears with the Crown Rent for over three years and will not pay. In some cases it might be a question of, say, 31 cents per year, and yet the owner refuses to pay up till made to do so. During the rain-storm the Hongkong launch *Yut Sum* ran ashore in the Sam-chun river and is still there. No lives were lost or damage done. She is owned by a Chinawoman.

THE PLAGUE.

Further testimony to the satisfactory news that the plague epidemic of 1903 is dying out is again borne to-day by another small return of cases. During the twenty-four hours just ended two fatal cases were reported one being "found" at 1, Water Valley, Water Works Road, Yaumatei, and the other coming from a matchbox on the Praya, Hunghom. The total cases since January 1st last is now given as 1,299.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Tartar*) 6th inst.
Indian (*Lightning*) 6th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 7th inst.
German (*Preussen*) 8th inst.
English (*Palawan*) 8th inst.
German (*Prinz Heinrich*) 8th inst.
American (*America Maru*) 8th inst.
Australian (*Australian*) 9th inst.
Indian (*Kamsang*) 14th inst.

The C. & M. Co's s.s. *Zafiro* left Manila, p.m., 3rd inst., and is due here on Monday.
The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Preussen* left Shanghai on Saturday, at 3 a.m., for Foochow.
The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Empress of India* left Yokohama p.m., 3rd inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.
The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kaga Maru* (American Line) left Kobe via Moji for this port on 3rd inst., p.m., and is expected

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

The Near East.

LONDON, 2nd July.

The Bulgarian Government, in a circular note to the Powers, alleges that Turkey is thwarting the efforts of Bulgaria to pacify the Macedonians and is evidently seeking to provoke a catastrophe; the Government asks the Powers to take vigorous steps at Constantinople to prevent the concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier and to insist on the carrying out of reforms.

Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal Policy.

At a meeting of 54 Unionists of the House of Commons who are opposed to protection, a resolution was passed favouring an inquiry, but declaring that if it should result in any departure from free trade it would be disastrous to the country.

It is estimated that about 150 Unionist Members of Parliament have already declared for, and 74 against Mr. Chamberlain's proposals; nearly half the party have given no public expression of their views.

Merchant Cruisers.

Mr. Arnold Forster announced in the House of Commons that the Admiralty was not prepared to renew the existing subsidies to Merchant Cruisers available in time of war.

The Unionist Free Traders.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee of Unionist Free Traders.

The Gordon-Bennett Cup.

Herr Jenatly, a German, has won the Gordon-Bennett Motor Car race beating M. Deknyff, (a) a Frenchman, by ten minutes; a heavy thunder-storm made the roads dangerous; before the race was half finished, the English and American, owing to accidents to machinery and other mishaps, were out of the race.

CROWN LAND SALES.

It is pleasing to see that the suburban districts of the Colony are coming into demand for buildings of a class suitable for the native population. The particulars and conditions of a sale of Crown land to be held on 20th inst. show that two lots at Tai Hang village will be put to auction. Each lot comprises 2,250 square feet, and is subject to a Crown rent of \$24. The upset price is \$675 in both cases and the purchaser will be compelled to expend \$1,500 in rateable improvements on each of the lots. It will be seen that the figure is comparatively higher and the Crown rent is not made less burdensome than what a paternal Government might extend to the inhabitants. The fact that land at Tai Hang is coming more prominently before the public is satisfactory evidence of the growth of the colony generally, which is sure to be stimulated with the early completion of the electric tramways.

The same day Rural Fencing Lot No. 115 on the Peak Road will be put up for sale. The contents of the lot total 2,250 square feet, and the annual rent is \$12. The upset price is \$270. The following is included in the conditions of sale:—In the event of the purchaser assigning the benefit of the underwritten agreement, the assignee shall be bound by the foregoing and following conditions of sale, and remedies shall be enforceable against him to the same extent as if such assignee were the original purchaser.

THREAT TO USE PLAGUE BACILLUS.

The special commissioner of the *Daily News*, in a message from Sofia, states that information has just come to hand which throws a lurid light on the intensification of the feeling against Turkish mistreatment that animates the revolutionaries and their leaders, and at the same time throws into sharp contrast Eastern and Western methods of agitation and revolution.

The revolutionary leaders, he learns, have at the present moment in their possession a large quantity of Indian plague bacillus, with the dire determination to infect Constantinople, Salonika, and even Berlin. "If, within eight days after this warning, they saw in effect, the Great Powers do not guarantee the execution of the Berlin Treaty, then we die. But we shall not die alone, for there shall follow us into the grave myriads of people in Europe—Europe which has robbed us of our liberty."

This dread means of achieving their objects they threaten to adopt as a last resource.

THE PHILIPPINES "OPEN DOOR."

In an article under the above heading the *San Francisco Chronicle* states—China has no right to ask us to set up a special fiscal system in any part of our possessions to please her; all she can fairly demand is that we accord the same treatment to her people in dealing with us that we give to other nations. As for the Europeans who have planted themselves in China, they are in no better position than the Chinese and cannot with propriety suggest, while we are incurring the enormous expense of policing the Philippines, that the islands should be administered according to their ideas and to increase their commerce. We might with as much reason demand that England keep "open door" for us in Canada. If it is the right thing for us to refuse to derive any advantage over competitors in the Philippines it must be wrong for Great Britain to accept the stiff differential tariff which Canada has framed for her benefit.

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

CONSUL'S REPORT ON CANTON TRADE.

Copies of the diplomatic and consular reports for 1902 are now coming to hand the last batch received including Mr. Consul-General Scott's report on the trade of Canton for last year. In the course of his remarks he states:—

The trade of Canton is twofold—(1) goods exported to and imported from foreign countries, and (2) goods which are destined solely for consumption in China itself.

Kwangtung, apart from being a centre of agricultural production, has in its capital of Canton what may be called the Paris of China, where arts and industries of various descriptions are concentrated and developed. Foreign and Chinese-owned steamers running from Canton and Hongkong trade on the West River as far as Wuchow, and, together with a large number of native and foreign launches (some 300 in all), junks and small craft, distribute and collect the various articles of which the commerce of Kwangtung and Kwangsi consists.

The currency of China being on a silver basis, I have in order to deduce more accurate comparisons, thought it advisable to express the values of the trade in Haikwan taels. By this method of calculation the trade for the past year is considerably the largest on record, the total value being 80,728,934 taels as against 60,814,100 taels in 1901, the previous year, an increase of some 33 per cent., which may, both as regards native and foreign merchants, be considered most satisfactory. Expressed in sterling, however, the above returns show a very different result.

The Haikwan trade averaged as follows:—

Year.	Value.
1891	4,100,000
1901	3,000,000
1902	2,600,000

And the total sterling value of trade during these years was:—

Year.	Value.
1891	11,216,094
1902	9,176,809
1903	10,090,993

On the other hand, the fact remains that the volume of the trade as represented by the quantities involved, especially as regards exports to foreign countries, shows an extensive development; so that, however interesting the sterling return may be from the standpoint of currency comparison, they do not in reality faithfully represent the growth of the trade, of which, in Canton the largest portion is in foreign export. A cheap dollar increases the purchasing powers of sterling and encourages exports.

The actual increase in 1902 over 1901 of the total trade coming under the cognisance of the Imperial Maritime Customs is 19,882,533 taels, and may be accounted for by (1) the general tendency to expansion shown during 1901; (2) by the largely increased value of the silk export, which has been in the past greatly under-estimated; and (3) by the additions to the steamer-borne cargo, the result of the transfer of the native customs to the direction of the Imperial Maritime Customs. As regards (2), the corrections made resulted in an increase of the value of this export of some 9,000,000 taels; as regards (3), cassia, matting, oil, fish and some yarn are now being largely shipped by steamer in preference to junk.

It is provided by the Tientsin treaty that steamer-imported foreign goods, irrespective of the nationality of the importer, may, on payment of a half duty, be sent into the interior under a half duty certificate and be exempt from all further taxation en route. A similar exemption by means of the transit pass is accorded to native produce, the bona fide property of a British subject, intended for steamer export and so declared at a treaty port. It was hoped that by this arrangement foreign goods would be spared the vexatious delay and exorbitant charges suffered by merchandise which pays like to the provincial authorities for transit in the interior. So long as foreign goods are actually imported by a foreign merchant, the half duty certificate is so far observed that it frees them from like and all other charges en route. Arrived at their destination, however, and in the hands of the Chinese consumers, the local authorities put whatever duties on them they choose. Further, notwithstanding that the treaty secures to native merchants the right to import and send interior foreign goods under half duty certificates, a d so effective in their opposition to them when in the hands of native dealers who have no foreign Consul to whom to appeal for support, that Chinese merchants in Canton have abandoned the idea of endeavouring to derive any benefit from them and no longer attempt to make use of them. It is evident, therefore, that, although the provincial authorities observe the conditions of the half duty certificate in foreign hands so long as the goods are in transit, the impositions which they are in a position to put upon the goods when arrived at their destination, and the opposition which they offer to their use by native merchants, do not allow of foreign goods obtaining that free and unhindered passage in the interior, which it was intended they should enjoy, from the fixed taxation accorded them under the half duty certificate. The reason for the opposition of the provincial authorities to these certificates and transit passes is obvious; the half duty payable under them is collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs and goes to the Imperial Government. The taxes it replaces—likin, &c.—are provincial ones, and the provincial authorities accordingly endeavour to the best of their ability to oppose the Imperial substitute for a provincial revenue.

It would seem only logical that, if the provincial authorities are to accord to foreign goods the facilities given them under the transit pass and the half duty certificate, they would receive the half duty payable thereunder as compensation for the impoverishment of the provincial revenue by the loss of likin. Indeed, so far as

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the Canton Province is concerned, the Viceroy has assured me, if this revenue was handed over to the provincial authorities, foreign goods in the interior would be freed from all further taxation, not only in transit but also at destination.

A somewhat new feature, resulting from the transfer of the native customs to the Imperial Maritime Customs, is the number of non-steamer craft under foreign flag and paying duty to the latter department. Lighters under British flag are employed by Messrs. Samuel and Company in the import of oil; and junks under French, German and American flags, running between Canton and Hongkong, are becoming daily more numerous, and this, notwithstanding that the Hongkong Government regards such junks while in Hongkong as native craft. The change in flag is made after they have left British waters, a state of affairs which is obviously unsatisfactory, both as regards the Hongkong Government and the Imperial Maritime Customs in Canton.

WEST RIVER TRADE.

Trade on the West River has received encouragement from the opening of eight new ports of call for passenger traffic. The ports, for the opening of which great praise is due to the Provincial Government, who offered every facility for the purpose, are Do Sing, Luk To, Yuet Sing, Luk Pu, How Lik, Kau Kong, Mah Ning and Yung Ki. Cargo and passengers are forsaking, in increasing quantities and numbers, native craft for the faster and safer foreign steamers. Of these, there were formerly only the British steamer-wheel vessels *Nanning* and *Sainam*; but the advent of the French steamer, *Hongkong*, has induced a lowering of freights, resulting in a loss of profits and negatively, to some extent, the effect of the general development, which has taken place.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE MEXICAN SCHEME.

Signor Limantour, the Mexican Finance Minister, who has just been to New York, is now coming here in connection with his currency scheme, reports the *L. & C. Express*. There is to be a new Mexican dollar coined. There will be \$100,000,000 of this coinage. This dollar will be made a legal tender for every debt and account collectible in Mexico. At the back of this dollar—guaranteeing it—will be a specific gold deposit of \$5,000,000. Should from some circumstances shopkeepers or bankers decline to make exchange with buyers on the fixed 50 cent. basis, it has been determined that: "Whenever, for any reason, a surplus offering of the coinage shall show effect upon value the Government will enter the market as a buyer (for gold) of whatever volume of coin offers at even the slightest fraction below the guaranteed parity. And as there will be \$25,000,000 of gold so available, \$5,000,000 of the coins (one-half of the total issue) can be thus immediately withdrawn from circulation—held ready, of course, for re-entrance as normal conditions later demand." The present dollar will be no longer recognised in any legal sense as Mexican money. It will be put absolutely into classification as merchandise. Free and unlimited coinage—as now prevailing—will be abolished. The only Government issue will be under the provisions that guarantee the new \$100,000,000. Nobody knows how much Mexican silver money is now outstanding. Since first Mexico started the issue there has been emitted \$1,400,000,000.

NEW CRUISER FOR ORIENT.

At San Francisco the other week a new cruiser, named the *Tucuma*, was launched for Oriental service. She is of very light draft in order that she may ascend rivers and sail the shallow waters among the islands. The sheathing of her bottom will make it necessary to dock only once in two or three years for cleaning, and she is, therefore, equipped for lengthy stations in distant parts. She is a protected ship of 3,500 tons displacement, with sheathing of tank and copper below the water line. Her length at the water line is 292 feet, her breadth 44 feet 1 inch, and draft 15 feet. She is provided with twin screws and vertical triple expansion engines, and is to have a speed of sixteen and one-half knots, with an indicated horse-power of 4,000. Her main batteries will consist of ten 5-inch rapid-fire rifles; the secondary of eight 6-pounders, rapid fire; two 1-pounders, rapid fire; four automatic Colts, and one 3-inch field piece. Her deck will be protected by two-inch armour on its slopes, tapering down to a thickness of one inch. On the flat portion of the deck the armour will be only one-half inch thick. She is designed to carry a complement of thirty officers and 281 men. The contract price for the vessel was \$1,410,000, but, owing to a number of changes, her cost has been increased by about \$100,000. Her keel was laid on September 27, 1900, and it is expected to have her ready to deliver to the Government in October.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE MARKET.

In their share report of to-day's date Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write:—

Although the June settlement passed off smoothly, the long looked for improvement in our market has not yet taken place; on the contrary, share business is almost paralysed and sellers rule the market for most stocks. The rates on Shanghai are 7 1/2 for a T/T, and 7 1/4 for a three days' sight Private Paper.

CHARBONNAGES.

At a meeting of the Socié Française des charbonnages du Tonkin held in Paris on 20th May, the report and accounts for 1902 were passed. The total production of coal during the year amounted to 316,618 tons (against 248,522 tons in 1901) whilst sales amounted to 262,332 tons (against 255,470 in

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1901.) The production of briquettes increased to 77,721 tons from 60,824 tons in 1901, whilst the sales decreased to 57,181 tons from 64,408 tons in 1901, but it is expected that this decrease is only of a temporary character. The profit and loss account shows (including a balance of Frs. 85,375.75 carried forward from last year) a credit balance of Frs. 1,041,705.67 (against Frs. 1,578,939.43, inclusive of Frs. 81,303.25 in 1901), from which a dividend of Frs. 60 per share has been paid (same as last year) absorbing Frs. 96,000, leaving a balance of Frs. 85,706.47 to be carried to new account. Of this dividend Frs. 30 were paid already in March of this year. During the year Frs. 500,000 of the debentures have been paid off, leaving Frs. 445,000 outstanding. It appears from the report, that prospecting work carried on at "Mandons C. and 188" has disclosed the existence of a large body of bituminous coal, which to a great extent can be worked by open cuttings.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Whampoa Docks hardened towards the settlement, and after sales at \$214 and \$25, buyers will probably pay \$216. Shanghai Farinans have declared a final dividend of Tls. 8, making Tls. 15 for the year ending 30th April, 1903. As far as is roughly known here, the net earnings amount to Tls. 974,000, out of which Tls. 100,000 have been carried to reserve fund and Tls. 45,000 to new account. The stock is weak in Shanghai with sellers at Tls. 175.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their report dated 3rd inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state:—

During the past week business has been confined within narrow limits and we have but little to report.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks remain fairly firm and are still in request at \$680. The London quotation is £63 5/8. National is steady at \$27 1/2.

Marine Insurances.—All stocks under this heading are quiet at quotations.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires are to be had at \$320. China Fires have again changed hands at \$85.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships continue in demand at \$18. Indo-China has receded to \$104 and are offering. China and Manila have been sold and more shares are obtainable at \$25. Douglas Steamships are wanted at \$30. Star Ferries, both old and new, have further risen and are in demand at \$27 and \$17 respectively. Shell Transports have been, and can still be, placed at £1 2/6.

Refineries.—China Sugars depreciated to \$104. There are buyers of Luzons at \$10.

Mining.—No sales are reported in stocks in this section. Punjoms.—The Secretary informs us that the result of the crushing for June is as follows:—

620 tons Kalampong ore, yielding 51 oz. smelted gold;	
104 " Swah " " " " " " " " " "	45 " "
928 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	valued at \$1,000.

A letter from the Manager received on the 23rd ultimo states:—Had it not been for the heavy rains this month, we would have been able to get a larger crushing (from Swah) than last month. Chinese Engineering have dropped to Tls. 6.70 and are offering at the rate. Raubs can be procured at \$9. The crushing for 4 weeks ending 29th June produced 645 oz. smelted gold from 2,550 tons of stone treated.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have improved and are rather firm at \$215. Notwithstanding the announcement of a final dividend of Tls. 8 per share, Farinans have further declined and have been sold in Shanghai at Tls. 180. Kowloon Wharfs remain quiet at \$90. Hongkong Wharfs have weakened to Tls. 28 1/2 and sales at this price are reported.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have strengthened their position and have been negotiated at \$162 1/2 and \$163. Hongkong Hotels continue on the upward move and have changed hands at \$154. Sales of Astor House Hotels have been effected in the North at \$31. Humphreys' Estates are inquired for at \$12, and China Providents have again been done at \$9 1/2.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have found buyers at \$14.

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras have been parted with at the reduced rate of Tls. 50. Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been booked at \$24 1/2, and more shares are wanted. A. S. Watsons are weak at \$143, and Watkins are on offer at \$7 1/2. Electrics have changed ownership at \$13 1/2 for the old and \$7 1/2 for the new shares closing with further buyers at these figures. Dairy Farms have been dealt in at \$12. United Asbestos (Ordinary) are asked for at \$4 1/2 after sales at this price. Shanghai Waterworks are in demand at Tls. 425. Langkats have further advanced to Tls. 315 at which rate business has been transacted.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.

A very good demand for this commodity had the effect of strengthening market, and prices show some improvement. Sales are reported of about 750 packages from \$24 1/2 to 25 1/2 per picul. Unsold stock is about 1,500 bales.

Yarn.—A good demand with advancing prices is the principle feature of the past fortnight. Bombay market is much firmer and prices there are still much in excess of those ruling here. A good business, say, of about 11,500 bales, an advance of \$1 10 to \$3, is to be recorded. The unsold stock is estimated at about 18,000 bales. Local mill's yarns about 1,100 bales of Nos. 108 and 125 were sold at \$104 and \$106 1/2 respectively. Japanese Yarn ruled firm, and sales of about 1,000 bales. Nos. 105 at \$126 and No. 205 at \$133 are reported in the market.

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Malwa Opium.—Ruled very firm and prices have advanced \$20 per picul. Sales of new about 20 chests at \$950 to \$980; old about 40 chests at \$1,000 to \$1,070; and oldest about 50 chests at \$1,120 to \$1,130, are reported. The unsold stock is estimated at about 843 chests.

Bengal Opium.—Prices have further advanced and sales of Patna New about 1,000 chests at \$1,035 to \$1,085. Old about 232 chests at \$1,030 to \$1,080. Benares new about 186 chests at \$1,040 to \$1,075, old about 50 chests at \$1,030 to \$1,080 are reported. The unsold stock is estimated at about 1,725 chests.

Persian Opium.—Cheap prices induced business and sales of about 127 chests at \$700 to \$785 are reported. The stock is about 3,100 chests.

MISCELLANEOUS QUOTATIONS.

Ivory	...	\$250 to \$675
Senna	...	2 " 4
Camphor	...	110 " 130
Vitriol	...	20 " "
Cassia	...	15 " 22
Saltpetre	...	11 " 12
Cloves	...	12 " 29
Borax	...	19 " 20
Vermilion	...	97 " "

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Cawajee, Pallanjee & Co., in their fortnightly report of 3rd inst., state:—Since the issue of our last circular dated the 19th ultimo, reports of a strong and daily advancing market in Bombay, owing to high price of cotton, have had the effect of greatly strengthening holders, who have practically withdrawn stocks from the market and are still asking for an advance in prices for a few bales of the best spinings remaining in stock. Dealers are responding freely to the enhanced cost and an improvement of from fifty cents to two dollars per bale has been established. Owing to firmness of holders and the subsequent scarcity of suitable threads of No. 205, prices of such qualities have advanced from \$14 to \$24 per bale for spot cargo only, other threads of this count moving at our printed quotations. A good business is reported in No. 165 at an advance of one dollar per bale on last mail's prices. No. 125 are in good demand and prices show an improvement of from one to two dollars per bale. No. 105 move freely at quotations, and in many cases prices show an improvement of fifty cents to dollar and a half per bale. Nos. 65 and 85 are not much inquired for. The market closes steady. Sales during the past fortnight consist of about 25 bales of No. 65—5,300 bales of No. 105—1,675 bales of No. 125—950 bales of No. 165—and 3,500 bales of No. 205—in all about 11,500 bales. Arrivals per steamers *Pekin*, *Aratun*, *Apar*, *Kinsui Maru*, *Laitang*, *Managon*, and *Coromandel* about 13,500 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern ports about 5,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 16,500 bales.

Local Productions.—Sales of about 700 bales of No. 105 at \$104, and about 400 bales of No. 125 at \$106 1/2 per bale are reported in the market.

Japanese Yarn.—About 350 bales of No. 165 at \$126, and about 750 bales of No. 205 at \$131 to \$133 changed hands.

Exchange.—We quote to-day on India at Rs. 125 1/2 London at sh. 1/8 1/16d.

FREIGHT MARKET.

There have been several settlements during the week, including an American sailing vessel of 3,347 tons effected in New York on private terms. She was booked to sail from Shanghai and Hongkong to Baltimore and New York. Coal freights from Moji to Singapore have been effected at \$2.25 per ton; to Chefoo Yen 1.70 1/2 to Swatow \$2.25. One German steamer, of 1,252 tons, has been chartered to load Karatu to Manila at \$3.50 per ton. Newchwang to Amoy to same destination \$2.60 per ton. Newchwang to Canton three steamers have been settled at 22 cents per picul (16,000 piculs e.ch). Saigon to Manila 22 cents per picul, to one port Philippines 26 cents, and to Hongkong 13 1/2 cents per picul.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 1/16
" Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 1/16
" Credits, 4 months' sight	1/8 7/16
" D'ments 4 months' sight	1/8 9/16
ON BERLIN, (demand)	1/8 1/16
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 1/16
" Credits, 4 months' sight	1/8 1/16
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand	40 1/2
" Credits, 30 days' sight	41 1/2
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer	125 1/2
" On demand	125 1/2
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer	71 1/2
" Private 30 days' sight	71 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T.	81 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	\$12 04
Gold Leaf 100 fourths, per tael	67 1/2
Silver	24 7/16

TODAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

HOUSE or THREE ROOMS—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Apply "OMRAH," C/o This Office.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [788c]

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To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

PROGRAMME OF A GYM KHANA to be held at the HAPPY VALLEY and RACE COURSE on SATURDAY, the 1st AUGUST, commencing at 4 P.M. (weather permitting). No post entries will be accepted in any event. Entrance Fee for events \$1.00 each for 1, 4 and 6; and \$5.00 for all events.

1. CHINA PONY RACE, weight for inches as per scale, 7 lbs. allowance for Jockeys who have not won more than two flat races in China. Distance 1 mile.

2. POLE, BALL AND BUCKET RACE. Competitors to start mounted, gallop past a pole, take off with one hand the ball placed on the top, throw the ball into the bucket placed further up the course and so on for 2 more poles and buckets. Points for pace.

3. TENT PEGGING BY TEAMS OF THREE. Entries to be by Teams. Points: 2 for a carry, 1 for a touch, 1 for a style 2nd pace.

Each team allowed three runs.

4. WALKER RACE—Handicap. Distance 1 mile.

5. BOW AND ARROW RACE. A Target will be placed on the mid course, the rider must gallop up the grass course fix the arrow and the string of the bow while galloping and shoot at the Target while at a gallop. Points for pace.

6. CHINA PONY STEEPCHASE. Catch Weights. Over 10 stone 12 lbs. previous Winners 10 lbs. extra. "Ben Wyvis" barred.

7. PAPER OBSTACLE AND STRAW SCREEN RACE. Two Hurdles, one Water Jump and Straw Screen. Distance about 300 yards.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [792c]

NOTICE.

ON the 8th, 9th and 10th instant on which the CHINESE GRAND PROCESSION takes place at Macao, the S.S. "WING CHAI" will leave there for Hongkong at 7 P.M.

SAM WANG & CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [790c]

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the Public that from this Date, 3rd July, 1903, any Account Contracted by Mrs. ELIZA MARIA DA SILVA F. COSTA will not be made good by the undersigned.

J. M. DA COSTA.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903. [791c]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDDEUTSCHER HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

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Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON. MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"DARDANUS".....	On 8th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"MACHAON".....	On 8th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"DIOMED".....	On 16th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"HECTOR".....	On 22nd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"NESTOR".....	On 29th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"TEUCER".....	On 30th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"NINGCHOW".....	On 8th August.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"ALCINOUS".....	On 7th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"PROMETHEUS".....	On 22nd July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"PELEUS".....	On 21st July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"STENTOR".....	On 21st July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"DARDANUS".....	On 18th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"DIOMED".....	On 20th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"NESTOR".....	On 1st September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"MOYUNE".....	On 15th September.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"MACHAON".....	On 10th July.
	"NINGCHOW".....	On 10th August.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, CHINKIANG, SWATOW, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, and TIENTSIN.	"WUHU".....	6th July.
KOBE, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA.	"SHANSHI".....	6th "
MANILA, MANILA, SUNGKIANG, and TAIYUAN.	"NAOHANG".....	6th "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"TAIYUAN".....	7th "
	"SHANTUNG".....	15th "
	"SUNGKIANG".....	15th "
	"TAIYUAN".....	27th "

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports. N.B.—RED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS. For Freight or Passage, apply to

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Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
PERLA.....	1980	J. McGinty.....	ILOILO and CEBU	FRIDAY, 10th July, at 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO.....	2540	R. Rodger.....	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 11th July, at 10 A.M.
RUBI.....	2540	R. W. Almond.....	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 18th July, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"INDRAVELLI".....	4,899	R. P. Craven.....	July 14, 1903.
"INDRAPURA".....	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth.....	Aug. 14, "
"INDRASAMHA".....	5,197	W. E. Craven.....	Sept. 13, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations.	Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing Dates.
FOR ANPING.....	"MAIDZURU MARU".....	T. Saito.....	SUNDAY, 5th July.
FOR TAMSUI.....	"DAIGI MARU".....	T. W. Groves.....	TUESDAY, 7th July.
FOR FOCHOW.....	"ANPING MARU".....	J. Goto.....	FRIDAY, 10th July.
FOR TAMSUI.....	"DAIJIN MARU".....	T. Ogata.....	SUNDAY, 12th July.

* Via SWATOW and AMOY.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried. All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's. Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to load all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage and further Information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20. RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation. Unrivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903. [35e]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE Splendid New Steel Twin Screw Steamer

"KWONG CHOW,"

1,474 Tons, Captain Walker, leaves HONGKONG for CANTON at 8.30 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following days leaving CANTON at 5 P.M. Unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Ship lighted throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare, \$4 Single Journey. Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is West of the Hongkong Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD., No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 30th May, 1903. [322e]

FOR KOBE, NAGASAKI AND VLADIVOSTOCK. Calling at GENSAN.

THE Steamship

"SAVOIA,"

Captain Deinat, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 6th July, at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First Class Passengers and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903. [742e]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"

Captain Rafferty, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Hongkong, 5th June, 1903. [671e]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship

"GLENARRY,"

Captain Willy, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 14th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [751e]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
ROHILLA MARU.....	E. P. Bishop.....	3,869	TUESDAY, 7th July, at 11 A.M.
ROSETTA MARU.....	N. Tate.....	3,876	SATURDAY, 11th July, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. K. NAKASHIMA, Manager. [771e]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1903. About

"MACDUFF"..... 15th July.

"SAINT BEDE"..... 25th July.

"ORO"..... To follow.

"MOGUL"..... To follow.

"SATSUMA"..... To follow.

For Freight and further Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [339d]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"TRIESTE,"

Captain Maccozzi, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 11th July.

For Information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [637e]

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"VERONA,"

Captain H. N. Spiesen, on or about SATURDAY, the 25th July.

For Freight, etc., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [761e]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."

Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH.

DAILY Departure from Hongkong to Macao at 7.30 A.M., from Macao to Hongkong at 2 P.M., SUNDAY included.

1st Class fare (including cabin and servant), \$3; return ticket, \$5.

2nd Class, \$1.50; return ticket, \$2.50.

3rd Class, \$1.

Steage, \$0.50.

Superior cabin accommodation.

Wharf in Hongkong, opposite Central Market; at Macao, C. M. S. N. Company's Wharf.

For Freight, etc., apply to—

SAM WANG & CO., LD., 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1903. [697e]

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Fast and Commodious Steamship

"WING CHAI,"

will leave her wharf, opposite Central Market, EVERY SUNDAY (during the Summer Months) at 8.30 A.M. returning at 8 P.M. or later.

FARE.—Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner (either on Board or at Macao Hotel) \$5.

A Matched for Sea Bathing is provided and Bathing Clothes, etc., provided at a reasonable rate.

SAM WANG & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [714e]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG,"

Captain M. Courtney, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [775e]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN,"

Captain W. G. MacArthur, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric-light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [785e]

REGULAR SERVICE

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND

MANILA IN 48 HOURS.



Intimations.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.

PRIVATE LINES, By Arrangement.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

INCLUDING—

BATTERIES,

CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

WIRE, &c., &c.,

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS.

Erected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanics sent to the spot to put up Installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS:—2, ICE HOUSE ROAD,

For full Particulars, &c., &c., Apply to W. STUART HARRISON, A.M. INST. C.E., Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. [12v]

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Authentic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

G. GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S

Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION

Renowned Poly-Island proscribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most efficacious remedy in the treatment of all the most dangerous and chronic diseases of the urinary system, such as Catarrh, Stricture, Gonorrhea, etc., and in the cure of all the most difficult and chronic cases of Matico.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the most chronic cases.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Boerhaave, Boerhaave, Boerhaave, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleterious effects of the old remedies, and without any of the pain and suffering of the old remedies.

THERAPION No. 2 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleterious effects of the old remedies, and without any of the pain and suffering of the old remedies.

THERAPION No. 3 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleterious effects of the old remedies, and without any of the pain and suffering of the old remedies.

THERAPION No. 4 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleterious effects of the old remedies, and without any of the pain and suffering of the old remedies.

THERAPION No. 5 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleterious effects of the old remedies, and without any of the pain and suffering of the old remedies.

THERAPION No. 6 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleterious effects of the old remedies, and without any of the pain and suffering of the old remedies.

THERAPION No. 7 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleterious effects of the old remedies, and without any of the pain and suffering of the old remedies.

THERAPION No. 8 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleterious effects of the old remedies, and without any of the pain and suffering of the old remedies.

THERAPION No. 9 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleterious effects of the old remedies, and without any of the pain and suffering of the old remedies.

THERAPION No. 10 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleterious effects of the old remedies, and without any of the pain and suffering of the old remedies.

THERAPION No. 11 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleterious effects of the old remedies, and without any of the pain and suffering of the old remedies.

THERAPION No. 12 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleterious effects of the old remedies, and without any of the pain and suffering of the old remedies.

THERAPION No. 13 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleterious effects of the old remedies, and without any of the pain and suffering of the old remedies.

THERAPION No. 14 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary system, and restores the patient to his normal state of health, without any of the deleter

THE SHARE MARKET.

STOCKS.	PAY UP VALUE.	LAST DIVIDEND.	10- 15- 20- 25- 30- 35- 40- 45- 50- 55- 60- 65- 70- 75- 80- 85- 90- 95- 100- 105- 110- 115- 120- 125- 130- 135- 140- 145- 150- 155- 160- 165- 170- 175- 180- 185- 190- 195- 200- 205- 210- 215- 220- 225- 230- 235- 240- 245- 250- 255- 260- 265- 270- 275- 280- 285- 290- 295- 300- 305- 310- 315- 320- 325- 330- 335- 340- 345- 350- 355- 360- 365- 370- 375- 380- 385- 390- 395- 400- 405- 410- 415- 420- 425- 430- 435- 440- 445- 450- 455- 460- 465- 470- 475- 480- 485- 490- 495- 500- 505- 510- 515- 520- 525- 530- 535- 540- 545- 550- 555- 560- 565- 570- 575- 580- 585- 590- 595- 600- 605- 610- 615- 620- 625- 630- 635- 640- 645- 650- 655- 660- 665- 670- 675- 680- 685- 690- 695- 700- 705- 710- 715- 720- 725- 730- 735- 740- 745- 750- 755- 760- 765- 770- 775- 780- 785- 790- 795- 800- 805- 810- 815- 820- 825- 830- 835- 840- 845- 850- 855- 860- 865- 870- 875- 880- 885- 890- 895- 900- 905- 910- 915- 920- 925- 930- 935- 940- 945- 950- 955- 960- 965- 970- 975- 980- 985- 990- 995- 1000- 1005- 1010- 1015- 1020- 1025- 1030- 1035- 1040- 1045- 1050- 1055- 1060- 1065- 1070- 1075- 1080- 1085- 1090- 1095- 1100- 1105- 1110- 1115- 1120- 1125- 1130- 1135- 1140- 1145- 1150- 1155- 1160- 1165- 1170- 1175- 1180- 1185- 1190- 1195- 1200- 1205- 1210- 1215- 1220- 1225- 1230- 1235- 1240- 1245- 1250- 1255- 1260- 1265- 1270- 1275- 1280- 1285- 1290- 1295- 1300- 1305- 1310- 1315- 1320- 1325- 1330- 1335- 1340- 1345- 1350- 1355- 1360- 1365- 1370- 1375- 1380- 1385- 1390- 1395- 1400- 1405- 1410- 1415- 1420- 1425- 1430- 1435- 1440- 1445- 1450- 1455- 1460- 1465- 1470- 1475- 1480- 1485- 1490- 1495- 1500- 1505- 1510- 1515- 1520- 1525- 1530- 1535- 1540- 1545- 1550- 1555- 1560- 1565- 1570- 1575- 1580- 1585- 1590- 1595- 1600- 1605- 1610- 1615- 1620- 1625- 1630- 1635- 1640- 1645- 1650- 1655- 1660- 1665- 1670- 1675- 1680- 1685- 1690- 1695- 1700- 1705- 1710- 1715- 1720- 1725- 1730- 1735- 1740- 1745- 1750- 1755- 1760- 1765- 1770- 1775- 1780- 1785- 1790- 1795- 1800- 1805- 1810- 1815- 1820- 1825- 1830- 1835- 1840- 1845- 1850- 1855- 1860- 1865- 1870- 1875- 1880- 1885- 1890- 1895- 1900- 1905- 1910- 1915- 1920- 1925- 1930- 1935- 1940- 1945- 1950- 1955- 1960- 1965- 1970- 1975- 1980- 1985- 1990- 1995- 2000- 2005- 2010- 2015- 2020- 2025- 2030- 2035- 2040- 2045- 2050- 2055- 2060- 2065- 2070- 2075- 2080- 2085- 2090- 2095- 2100- 2105- 2110- 2115- 2120- 2125- 2130- 2135- 2140- 2145- 2150- 2155- 2160- 2165- 2170- 2175- 2180- 2185- 2190- 2195- 2200- 2205- 2210- 2215- 2220- 2225- 2230- 2235- 2240- 2245- 2250- 2255- 2260- 2265- 2270- 2275- 2280- 2285- 2290- 2295- 2300- 2305- 2310- 2315- 2320- 2325- 2330- 2335- 2340- 2345- 2350- 2355- 2360- 2365- 2370- 2375- 2380- 2385- 2390- 2395- 2400- 2405- 2410- 2415- 2420- 2425- 2430- 2435- 2440- 2445- 2450- 2455- 2460- 2465- 2470- 2475- 2480- 2485- 2490- 2495- 2500- 2505- 2510- 2515- 2520- 2525- 2530- 2535- 2540- 2545- 2550- 2555- 2560- 2565- 2570- 2575- 2580- 2585- 2590- 2595- 2600- 2605- 2610- 2615- 2620- 2625- 2630- 2635- 2640- 2645- 2650- 2655- 2660- 2665- 2670- 2675-
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China Fire In. Co., Ltd.	\$	20	30 per share for 1901	\$05 sa.
SHIPPING.				
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao S. B. Co. Ltd.	\$	15	\$1 1/2 for half-year ending 31'12'1902	\$38 b.
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	£	10	Fin. of 12/- making £ 1 for 1901	\$104 s.
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$	50	10% for 1902	\$25 s.
Douglas S. S. Co., Ltd.	\$	50	Div. of \$3 for year ended 30'6'1902.	\$40 b.
"Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.	\$	10	\$1.20 = 12% for year ending	\$27 b.
"Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	£	5	60 cts. 30'4'03	\$17 b.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	Tls.	50	3rd Interim of 6d. for 1902	£12/6 b.
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	Tls.	100	Final of 5% making 7% for the year	Tls. 48 s.
Shanghai Cargo B. Co., Ltd.	Tls.	100	Final of 7% making 20% for 1902	Tls. 345 b.
Co-operative Cargo B. Co., Ltd.	Tls.	100	Final of 7% making 13% for 1902	Tls. 172 1/2 b.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$	100	Fin. of \$7 making \$12 for 1901	\$104
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$	100	\$3 per share for 1897	\$10 b.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	Tls.	50	Fin. of 7% for year ending 30.9.02	Tls. 70 s.
MINING.				
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.	\$	11	None	\$2 1/2 b.
Punjom Mining Preference Shares	\$	1	None	25 cts. b.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	Fr.	250	Int. of Frs. 30 per share for 1902	\$600
Jebleu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$	5	No. 9 of 5% for 1/2-year end. 31'7'94	\$1 1/2 s.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	£	18.10.	No. 12 of 1/- per share 28'1'01	\$9 s.
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.	£	1	No. 1 of 1/6 per share 10'10'02	Tls. 6 1/2 s.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	\$	50	10 % & bonus 2 % for $\frac{1}{2}$ year 31'12'02.....	\$215
S. C. Farman, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	Tls.	100	Interim of Tls. 7 making	Tls. 180 sa.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	\$	50	Final of \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ making \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 1902	\$90 s.
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	\$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 1901	\$40 b.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	Tls.	100	Final of Tls. 12 making Tls. 18 for 1902	Tls. 282 $\frac{1}{2}$ sa
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	\$	10	8 % = 80 cents per share for 1902	\$9 $\frac{1}{2}$ sa.
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	\$	100	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1902	\$163 sa.
K'looa Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$	30	\$2.30 per share for 1902	\$37 $\frac{1}{2}$ b.
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$	50	Final of \$1.60 making \$3.10 for 1902.....	\$52 b.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$	50	\$6 for 2nd & 1-year making \$12 for 1902	\$154 sa.
Oriente Hotel Co., Ltd. (Manila)	\$	50	8 % = \$4 for 1-year ending 31.12.01	\$40 b.
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd. (Shanghai)	\$	25	15 % for half-year ending 31.12.01	\$31 sa.
Hotel des Colonies Co., Ltd. (Shanghai)	Tls.	25	6 % for half-year ending 31'3'03	Tls. 16 s.
Queen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei)	Tls.	25	First year	Tls. 25
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	\$	10	0 per cent. for 1902	\$12 b.
Sh'hai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Tls.	50	Final of 6 % making 12 % for 1902	Tls. 108 sa.
COTTON MILLS.				
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	\$	10	Interim of 40 cents per share.....	\$14 sa.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Tls.	100	3 % for period ended 31.10.97.....	Tls. 38 s.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Tls.	100	Interim of 3 % on account of 1898	Tls. 40 s.
Lao-uk-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Tls.	100	Interim div. of 4 % on acct. of 1898	Tls. 40 b.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning				

Co., Ltd.		U.S. \$	4 % for period ended 31.12.1900	U.S. \$
CIGAR AND TOBACCO COMPANIES.				
Alhambra, Ltd.	\$	500	25 % for year ending 30.6.1900	\$250
Philippine Tobacco Trust Co., Ltd.	\$	50	None	\$15 b.
Shanghai - Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	Tls.	20	{ Total of Tls. 2.60 making Tls. 4.60 for year ending 31.10.02	Tls. 50 sa
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$	10	12 % = \$1.20 per share for 1902	\$24½ b.
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$	12	First year	\$10
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	\$	10	Interim of 5 % for 1902	\$14½ s.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$	10	1 % per share for 1902	\$7 s.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$	10	80 cents for year ending 30.4.1902	\$13½ b.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$	5	40 cents for year ending 30.4.1902	\$7½ b.
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.	£	10	10 % div. and 1 % bonus for 1901	\$140 b.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$	50	\$10 for 1902	\$140 b.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.	\$	25	15 per cent = \$3.75 for 1902	\$49 s.
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$	25	Final of \$12, making \$16 for 1902	\$48 s.
Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$	100	\$18 for year ending 31.11.1902	\$320 s.
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	\$	6	75 cents for year ending 31.7.1902	\$12 sa.
Hongkong & China Bakers Co., Ltd.	\$	50	5 per cent. = \$2½ for 1901	\$40 s.
Campbell Moore & Co., Ltd.	\$	50	Div. of \$2½ for 1902	\$40 s.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	£	12.6.		\$5½ b.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$	4	80 cents for year ending 31.5.02	\$9½ b.
Do. Founders.	\$	10	\$19.80 for year end. 31.5.02 acct. 1903	\$155
Hongkong Steam Water-hall				

Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	Interim of 6 %	\$14 b.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	None	\$6 b.
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	5 %=\$24 for half-year 1901	\$50
Manila Investment Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	None	\$15 b.
William Powell, Ltd.	\$ 10	Final of 50 cents for half-year 30.602	\$10
Matschappij tot Mijn. Bosch- en Landbouw exploitatie in Eangtai, Limited	Guilders 100	3rd Interim Dividend of Tls. 2½ and bonus of Tls. 2½ per share paid 15.6.1903	Tls. 315 s

Telegraphic Address—"Rialto". BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS
 Telephone No. 148, P. O. Box No. 771. Share Brokers.

NOTE :—b.=buyers, s.=sellers, sa.=sales.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN HONGKONG FOR MESSRS. W. & A. GILBEY, LIMITED. THE PANTHEON, LONDON.					
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July 3rd.

*R. G. HECKFORD,
MANAGER.*

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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MARRIAGES.

On the 13th of June, 1903, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Hongkew, by the Rev. L. Le Cornet, S.J., EUCLIDIO POSSIDONIO NAVIER to PERPETUA FELICITA COLLACO, eldest daughter of Alexandre J. Collaco.

On the 22nd June, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, ALEXANDER HAMILTON ACHESON, B.I.S.N. Co., to ANNIE MARGARET, widow of the late W. J. HAMBLEY, of the Oregum Gold Mine, South India, and elder daughter of J. E. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., C.E., Madras P.W.D. (retd.).

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 25th June, 1903, MARIAN PAUL, the beloved wife of Captain A. E. KNIGHTS, aged 63 years and 6 months.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

(30th June.)

All friends of the Chinese, whether of the official or commercial class, and there must be many in the Colony, must have read with considerable satisfaction the report presented by Dr. J. C. Thomson, M.A., Inspecting Medical Officer of the Tung Wa Hospital, upon the working of that institution for last year. The picture of filth, misery, and neglect which one did not expect to find even in China, that met the eye of those who were called upon to visit the original institution "on whose dead ashes," a former chairman had said, "the present hospital had risen phoenix-like," has now given way to reforms upon modern lines of Western medical science and hygiene which is impressed upon one in a perusal of Dr. Thomson's report. When the disgraceful state of affairs and gross abuses were disclosed after the early inspections of the Chinese "dead house," the better class of Chinese were much ashamed of the very public exposure in connection therewith and the opportunity was availed of for reviving a plan, which had been mooted before, for the establishment of a Chinese hospital "to meet certain Chinese wants and prejudices which were not provided for by the Civil Hospital." The Tung Wa furnished such an institution and in its incorporation it was provided by law that it was open to Euro-

pean surveillance but under Chinese management and direction, so that there may be no such reluctance to go there in the minds of the natives as that which generally prevents their voluntary going to the Civil Hospital. In the course of the inquiry conducted by the special Commission in 1896, considerable doubt existed whether it would not have been advisable to abolish the Tung Wa altogether. The present Principal Civil Medical Officer (then Superintendent of the Civil Hospital) expressed himself in opposition to the views of the late Dr. Ayres who was in favour of the retention of the hospital. The senior medical officer held that "it is a benefit so long as we can supervise the people who come in; many cases of plague, typhoid fever and small pox have been verified there, and removed and segregated for proper treatment." Its utility for such a purpose was demonstrated last year; for we read in the report under review that "the Tung Wa Hospital was again used during the plague epidemic as a convenient centre for the diagnosis and observation of the disease. It was not found necessary to open a plague branch of the hospital during 1902. During the cholera epidemic, two large airy wards were set apart for the treatment of the disease." The preponderance of evidence given by the witnesses examined weighed with the Commission who recommended that the Tung Wa be retained. As they did so, they were not unmindful of the fact that the scope of the institution's usefulness might be considerably enlarged if certain improvements were effected as regards its staff, structural arrangements, and sanitary maintenance. The nature of their recommendation was categorically stated, and stage by stage were the improvements introduced until they have now attained to that degree of comparative perfection and efficiency for which all concerned with the institution, whether as professional advisers or in their character of administrators, deserve the thanks of the Government and the community to whom the Tung Wa supplies a unique institution for the special needs of the large native population of the Island and the mainland. We were among those who contributed to the agitation for the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry by Sir Wm. Robinson, and accordingly share in the gratification that must be felt in the marked tendency to improvement in the work, "which cannot be expressed in figures," of an institution that erstwhile served as the target of public criticism and violent railing. Mr. Thomson writes:—

"By a recent resolution of the directors, all cases of infectious disease go under European methods of treatment, and are hence more under the control of the inspecting medical officer; the violent jealousy which existed against the introduction of European methods, especially among the native doctors, has to a large extent subsided and they are frequently ready to be advised by the European-trained house-surgeon, who thus influences the treatment of many cases of fracture, dislocation, abscess, &c., which remain nominally under Chinese treatment; and many matters pertaining to the regular changing of bedding, clothing &c., formerly secured only by continuous effort and watchfulness, have now become routine practice." And the inspecting officer's high appreciation of the large service rendered by the late Dr. Chung to the Tung Wa Hospital will be readily and graciously endorsed by the public. The late house-surgeon's services, as we wrote at the time of his death, were, however, but very poorly and extremely inadequately recognised by Government. A man who by his kindness, courtesy, tact, and professional skill combined to enable him to effect the very great improvements that were made during his tenure of office, and for which the credit is practically entirely due to him, certainly ought to have deserved more than the small measure of recognition the Government has shown—a Government which, by the way, is becoming proverbially parsimonious in its treatment of native-born public servants whose value should be measured not by their birth but by the extent of their worth.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN TONKIN.

(1st July.)

Ninety per cent. of the natives of Tonkin are agriculturists and, in common with the majority of oriental peasants, have at their disposal considerable periods of leisure between harvests, during which they manufacture and dye their own cotton cloths. Each village or commune possesses one or more hand looms, in the use of which the Tonkiners are skilled from childhood. Little or no cotton was formerly grown in the colony, the native weavers depending almost

entirely on imported yarns, which came from Annam and the Laos provinces. In 1873 some of the Chinese merchants in Hongkong, who were buyers of Tonkin rice succeeded in introducing Indian yarns into the colony. Their success was immediate and very soon the natives would buy no others and the quantities imported increased steadily. In 1893, 5,000 T. of Indian yarn were sold in the colony. In the following year, the first mill was started in Tonkin, and it may be safely stated that the present prosperity of this local industry is largely due to the encouragement and material aid it received from M. de Lanessan, then Governor-General of the Protectorate. It was in Hanoi, the capital, that the first attempt was made in 1894, and a subsidy was granted to the manufacturers, which took the form of a royalty on each bundle of yarn produced during the first year. This enterprise was, and is still, in the hands of a well known local firm. In 1900, a second mill, almost double the size of the first, commenced work in Haiphong, the seaport of the colony, and another of equal importance was inaugurated at Namdinh in May, 1902. The two last mentioned are the property of limited companies, founded with French capital, whose headquarters are in Paris. All the machinery of these three mills is of English manufacture, with the exception of the engines in Namdinh, and was erected and started by English fitters. The following figures indicate the relative importance of each:—

Namdinh... 20,736 ring spindles. 750 I.H.P. 800 mill-hands.
Haiphong... 20,000 ring spindles. 750 I.H.P. 600 mill-hands.
Hanoi... 10,368 ring spindles. 400 I.H.P. 400 mill-hands.
There is a total of 51,104 spindles in the colony, with a yearly output of about 2,500 T. of yarn. The mill-hands draw, on an average, 15 cents for a thirteen hours day. In Haiphong the natives are paid by piece work, and it is extremely gratifying to note that this mill, which is the only one under English management, produces more than half of the total output of the colony. The gentleman directing this enterprise is a native of Oldham and it will most likely be of interest to his fellow-townsmen to learn that, in recognition of his services, the French Colonial Government has lately created him a knight of the Order of Dragon of Annam. The "counts" spun are chiefly 20s, though a small quantity of 10s. is also produced. It is computed that from six to seven thousand tons of yarn are consumed yearly by the inhabitants of French Indo-China—i.e., Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina—there is, therefore, still room for further enterprise, and Saigon, Hue or Haiduong would seem to be the most favourable centres for future operations of this kind. The majority of raw material used is of Indian origin, which is admitted duty-free and reaches the colony from Hongkong, at which port it is transhipped. The cultivation of cotton in Tonkin, Annam and the Laos provinces is gradually reviving now that native growers find the local spinners ready buyers: Ten per cent. of the raw material used by the Haiphong mill in 1902 was of local production. Good reports are given of the same although some difficulty is experienced with the natives who will insist on picking the crops too soon. The fibre is somewhat short, but it is very much whiter than that of the Indian plant. The Tonkin mills are making great efforts to capture a share in the big trade with Yunnan. In 1900, 6,000 T. of foreign yarn passed through the colony by the Red River route into that Chinese province, but in 1902 this fell to 5,500 T., the quantity supplied by the spinners in the French Protectorate is represented by the difference between these two figures. A transit duty is levied on foreign yarns, of 5 francs per 100 kilos on Nos. 20s. and 4 francs per 100 kilos on Nos. 20s. These are the counts most in demand in Yunnan. There is no duty on the Tonkin products, so that local spinners are able to compete under advantageous conditions, and it may safely be prophesied that in the near future, owing to the erection of new mills and an increased output, the local manufacturers will eventually capture the lion's share of the Yunnan trade. It may be of interest to note that there is nothing to impede British capitalists from undertaking similar enterprises in the colony, the laws being the same for all, and of obtaining a share in both the export and local trade.

The O. & C. steamer *Coffin* of her trip across from San Francisco and Honolulu, called at Midway Island on June 13, to leave mails for naval staff and men engaged at the cable station. The *Japan Mail*. The new Pacific cable was expected to reach Midway Island June 10th. The U. S. S. *Trogan* is now at the island guarding the station. On arrival at Midway her commander had to warn off a Japanese schooner whose crew had been devastating the bird colony on the island, these men killing ruthlessly, and recklessly every feathered thing they could

ELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

Optim for China.
(From our own Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, 2nd July.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer left Bombay yesterday evening with about 785 chests of Malwa opium. The prices of superior drug are as follows:—

New Rs. 1,180
Old " 1,320
Oldest " 1,430

The market is strong.

CALCUTTA, 1st July.

The seventh sale of opium realized—
2,000 chests Patna at Rs. 1,301
2,000 " " " 1,290

THE PLAGUE.

It will be generally noted with considerable satisfaction that only a single case (fatal) of plague was reported during the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday making, according to the official return, 1,297 since January 1st.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday in the Board Room. Present: The President (Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O.), Mr. C. McL. Messer, (Acting Registrar General), Capt. Lyons, (Acting Registrar), Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Col. Webb, R.A.M.C., Mr. Ahmet Rumjahn, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. Pearce, Acting M.O.H., and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Secretary.

The following report was laid on the table:—
Report of the Select Committee, consisting of the President, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appointed to consider the questions raised by Mr. Pollock's motion of the 4th June, 1903, and the replies of the Acting Medical Officer of Health thereto.

The Committee decided to submit the following suggestions to the Board at its next meeting:—

1. That the floor occupied by a plague-infected person be cleaned and disinfected by the officers of the Board, but that the remainder of the house, (provided that the ceilings, stair-linings, and other structures which may harbour rats have been already removed), be allowed to be cleaned by the inmates under the direction of the Board's officers. In cases, however, where such officers find it necessary to remove ceiling, etc., such officers shall provide for the cleansing which is thereby made necessary.

2. That the lime-washing of an infected house in consequence of a case of plague occurring in it be discontinued; but that the regulations as to the half-yearly lime-washing continue in force as at present in accordance with section 5 of the bye laws relating to domestic cleanliness and ventilation.

3. That the inmates of an infected floor be permitted to wear clean clothing obtained from another floor of the same house or from another house which is not infected, such clean clothing to be worn in place of that provided by the Government.

4. That only the inmates of an infected floor be detained by the Police. The question was raised as to whether District Watchmen might be detailed instead of Police for this duty.

5. It was suggested by the unofficial members of the Committee that when a case of plague is reported voluntarily, the detention of the inmates of the infected floor might be dispensed with.

6. That the number of Observation Blocks be increased so as to provide for the storage of furniture and effects as well as for housing temporarily the persons from the infected floor.

(Sd.) J. M. ATKINSON, President.
FUNG WA CHUN,
H. E. POLLOCK, K.
LAU CHU PAK,
W. W. PEASE.

To the Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1903.

[RECEIVED]
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903.

To the Members of the
Sanitary Board Hon. Mag.

Sir,—We respectfully beg to lay before you the grievance of our Chinese community in the hope that you will kindly place it before the proper authorities and have it relieved as soon as possible, that we, the Chinese citizens, may be able to live quietly and comfortably in this Colony to pursue their various vocations and that we may cheerfully co-operate in carrying out any sanitary measures to mutual satisfaction.

Those who have hitherto given close attention to the result and benefits of the sanitary laws, would probably all admit that the more drastic they are made, the more the Chinese inhabitants are horrified and consequently they would even risk their lives to evade them and thereby defeat the detection of all the infected rooms too many to be enumerated.

Whenever a case of plague or even some times a natural death occurs in any of their houses, the inmates of the whole house in question would be thrown into a state of alarm, much greater than a case of murder would cause.

We are therefore of humble opinion that a partial reform of the sanitary measures would not suffice, unless cheerful co-operation of the Chinese citizens be secured to acquire which, the sanitary authority should look upon them as co-operators instead of as opponents and give careful consideration to their suggestions which should be accepted unless they are immediately dangerous to public health. It would also be better to grant as much concession as possible where there is no actual danger, in order to be able to cleanse and disinfect all the actually infected rooms, than to adopt the drastic measures and let them evade the laws thereby leaving many infected rooms undetected.

We are inclined to believe that every one is anxious to have his house cleansed and disinfected if it is carried out in such a way as it

will inflict on them as little hardship as possible, and that no measures would be successful unless they are carried out in a manner that will induce them to come forward cheerfully and volunteer to have their houses cleansed and disinfected even when no plague cases actually occur in their houses.

We beg to submit the following suggestions:—

(1) All the cloths and beddings in actual use by the infected person to be destroyed and compensated for.

(2) All the clothes which are lying about uncovered and belonging to the infected person to be removed to the disinfecting station.

(3) All the cloths and beddings belonging to the inmates of the same floor which are lying about uncovered to be disinfected.

(4) All the clothes and beddings contained in boxes or wardrobes on the same floor should not be interfered with.

(5) All the inmates of the same floor should not be compelled to wear the Government clothes but be allowed to wear their own clothes taken out from their boxes or wardrobes.

(6) Only the floor where the plague case occurs should be cleaned and disinfected, but the cleansing and disinfection should be carried out in the presence of the occupiers; all the remaining floors should be given every facility, if they should so desire, to cleanse and disinfect their rooms themselves.

(7) When a case is reported, the person whether alive or dead, should be examined at once by a medical man and should not be removed unless it is sure that he or she is suffering from plague.

(8) When a case is reported no constable should be posted at the door of the house because, if these suggestions be adopted, we are sure that no one will try to evade the law.

(9) All infected persons whether alive or dead should be allowed to leave the Colony, the Tung Wa Hospital to provide conveying expenses for the poor.

(10) Only three or four coolies of the cleansing gang to be admitted into the floor where disinfection is to be carried out; but if the inmates should have a greater number, let them have it.

(11) The infected persons should be allowed to remain in their own houses for treatment under such precautions as the Medical Officer of Health thinks fit.

(12) Separate apartments to be provided for every poor infected person in the hospital free of charge.

(13) Sufficient number of first and second class separate apartments should be provided for the better class at reasonable charges.

(14) The relatives to be allowed to see the infected persons in the hospital at any time under such precaution as the Medical Officer of Health thinks fit.

And we are sure that if the above suggestions be adopted, the dumping practice will be rapidly minimized and that as soon as the modified measures are made known to every member of our Chinese community, it will certainly cease entirely.—We are, etc.,

(Sd.) LUM CHING,
and chopped with the "chops" of seventeen different Chinese hongs.

The President:—You will observe in this report that the first suggestion is that a floor occupied by a plague-infected person be cleaned and disinfected by the officers of the Board and that the remainder of the house, provided that the ceilings, stair-linings, and other similar structures which might harbour rats be removed, might be allowed to be cleaned by the inmates under the direction of the officers of the Board. The reason for this is that the ceilings, stair-linings and similar structures undoubtedly harbour rats and their removal would prevent the formation of rat-runs in the houses. If the Chinese thoroughly understood this it would be to their advantage to remove those ceilings and stair-linings and such structures, for if they did—provided the Government approved of this suggestion—the rest of the house, with the exception of the floor on which the plague patient is, would not be cleaned by the Board's officers but might be cleaned by the inmates. I draw attention to this fact to show clearly to the Chinese that it would be to their advantage to remove these ceilings, stair-linings and other structures in houses all over the Colony.

Colonel Webb proposed that the recommendations of the Committee be adopted and that a copy be circulated for the information of members.

Captain Lyons seconded.

Carried.

Mr. Rumjahn:—I am of opinion that the recommendations of the sub-committee do not give a sufficient inducement to the Chinese to cease from dumping bodies. What they most strongly object to is the cleaning by the Board's coolies. Why should not the tenants be allowed to cleanse their own floors and flats under the supervision of the Board's officers? If the Board's coolies can do the work effectively, why should the tenants or servants not do the same or better? There is another most serious objection and that is the police detention of the inmates of the floor on which a case occurs. I do not see any benefit deriving from such a step. The incubation period of plague ranges from a few hours to about 16 days.

The President:—The usual incubation period is from two to seven days.

Mr. Rumjahn:—In the report and treatise on plague Dr. Thomson, the special plague officer under the Bombay Government, says it is 16 days.

The President:—Sixteen days is quite exceptional.

Mr. Rumjahn:—Many cases have been found to be over 16 days. Here we have no regular system of segregation of contacts. If these unfortunate people are confined compulsorily in an insubstantial floor with a plague patient or a plague corpse for over 24 hours I think it is a disgrace to the Colony and a very great discredit to the Board. Instead of having three large blocks of observation houses situated far apart from each other, we should have four or five houses in each health district into which contacts could go until their premises and chattels have been disinfected. Another point is that we should allow plague cases to be confined properly in the houses in which the deaths occur under the supervision of the Board, and to be buried either locally or in the native place of the deceased by their friends. If these suggestions are adopted, I dare say the dumping of cases of plague will be a thing of the past or at least will be greatly minimised and a saving of thousands upon thousands of dollars will be effected annually. Why should we continue to enforce measures opposed by the populace, detrimental to our welfare and pro-

perity, and proved to be fruitless by all our past experience? The motion was carried, Mr. Rumjahn dissenting.

PROSECUTIONS.

The President, pursuant to notice, moved:— That the Board, under the provisions of section 30 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, depute Inspector Frederick Fisher to institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate against any person contravening any of the bye-laws duly made under section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, when so directed in writing by the Acting Medical Officer of Health.

That the Board, under the provisions of section 256 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, depute Inspector Frederick Fisher to institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate for the recovery of any penalty imposed by Part II of the said Ordinance contrary to bye-laws made thereunder, when so directed in writing by the Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Col. Webb seconded.

Agreed.

HEALTH REPORTS.

Mr. Pollock, pursuant to notice, moved:— That a copy of the President's report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Colony of Hongkong for the year 1902 be sent to every member of the Sanitary Board.

He said, his reason for doing so was that the report contained some valuable information upon the plague statistics and upon the health of the Colony generally.

Mr. Hewett seconded.

Carried.

Mr. Pollock also moved:— That a copy of the President's report and of the reports and tables annexed thereto, which are contained in Government Notification No. 393 of 1903, be sent to every member of the Sanitary Board.

He observed that his reasons for the motion were the same as those for making the last proposition.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun seconded.

Carried.

THE BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

Mr. Pollock then moved:— That the memorandum of the Acting Medical Officer of Health on the construction of certain provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, which was read at the recent meeting of property owners, be handed to the Press for publication.

He said:—I understand, sir, that an intimation has been only this day received from the Government to the effect that they do not propose as a Government matter to have this report of the Acting M.O.H. printed by the Government. I think, sir, that everybody at this table must agree with me that such a valuable memorandum should not be lost, but that it should become public property; and as the Government have declined to have the document printed as an act of Government, the only feasible way, I see of making it known to the public is through the columns of the Press.

Mr. Hewett seconded.

Agreed.

THE PRESIDENT:—The letter received to-day from the Colonial Secretary in reply to the letter of 24th ult. is as follows:—"In reply to your letter of 24th ult., I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Sanitary Board that the Government declines to publish Dr. Pearce's memorandum which involves assumptions as to the effect of the law that may or may not be correct, and which can only be decided by a case decided in the law Courts. This decision can readily be obtained in the usual manner. I am to add that the memorandum referred to has already been before the Board for further consideration if so desired." As I stated at the meeting on the 21st May last the Press was at liberty to print the report. It was laid on the table, but I understand as a confidential meeting was held afterwards they did not take it that they could take the report away. As they had asked for Dr. Pearce's report it will be given to the Press to print it.

DR. PEARCE'S MEMORANDUM.

The following is the memorandum:—"In order to get some idea as to the effect the new law regulating overcrowding will have, I have had a floor in Aberdeen Street (No. 25, District) measured, viz. the first floor of No. 25, Aberdeen Street. The area of this floor is 730 sq. ft. and its cubic contents 9,127 cubic feet. Its height is therefore about 12½ feet. At this present time there are in this floor only two windows opening into the external air, namely, the two looking from the front of the floor into the street. Each of these windows has a glazed area of only 108 sq. ft. To keep within the terms of the new law therefore anyone desirous of subdividing this floor could apparently do so by building a cubicle or room around each of these two windows. Each cubicle could only be of 105 sq. ft. and would hold therefore 3 persons. The total number of persons then allowed to inhabit the floor would be six, as the remainder of the floor having no window into the external air would not be habitable. If it be decided under the proviso to Section 154 that the yard to this house counts as external air, then it will be apparently permitted to build a cubicle of 220 sq. ft. around this window which will also hold 3 persons, bringing the total number of lawful occupants of the floor up to 9 persons. A glance at the plan of this house will show that the rent \$34 per month, is made up by the small payments of several independent families. If the cubicles are done away with, and only three rooms as mentioned above are allowed on this floor, the rent of the whole floor will still have to be paid, but the burden will be divided between 9 people instead of the 14 people who could occupy the floor under the old Ordinance. It will further be noticed that these cubicles are in reality family houses and their size and price per month are determined by the earnings of the husband or chief wage-earner of the family. If, as is not unreasonable, we allow in the new persons who could occupy this floor under the scheme shown above three husbands, three wives and six small (under 10) children, we shall see that the burden of payment will rest on a small number of individuals. Now if the owner of this house increases the glazed area of the front windows to the full extent, viz. 284 sq. ft., we see that then much larger cubicles could be built, namely, two of 284 sq. ft., each of which would accommodate 8 people or one large cubicle of 570 sq. ft. which would accommodate 17 people. We should then have practically the whole floor subdivided into a large front cubicle for 17 persons, a small cubicle in rear with window into the yard for three persons and a windowless remainder

which would do for a lobby or landing at the top of the stairs and which could not be legally inhabited. If this lobby be allowed by amending the definition of room, which I refer to later on, this arrangement would however enable the floor to be occupied legally by 20 persons. As the cubic contents of the floor is 9 1/2 cubic ft., under the old law 22 persons could occupy it, and thus we see that provided the yard be counted as external air there would only be a displacement of two persons through the enforcing of the new law, provided that the landlord increased the glazed area of the front windows to the maximum extent possible. This conclusion is quite in accordance with the remarks of Dr. Clark in his minute of 27/10/03. C.S.O. 1473/1903, but there still remains an important point to be considered, which has apparently been overlooked. Given one large and legal subdivision in the front of the floor, who is to occupy it? It will hold 17 men or adults. A glance at the plan of this floor will show that no one wants and no one can for a cubicle or room big enough to hold 7 men or even 8 (in case we had 2 half-sized cubicles instead of our one large one). Three or four people at most live in one of the present cubicles in this floor, and it is quite obvious that privacy is necessary for each small family. With our large cubicles therefore we are as far off as ever from providing suitable accommodation for the poor man's family. It remains to be seen what will happen when the new law is put in force. Will the poor man sacrifice privacy, and will 3 to 5 families live in one common room with no subdivisions for decency's sake, or will one man be satisfied to pay a comparatively large rent for more room than he wants, while those displaced seek to do the same thing in other parts of the City? There is yet another point to be considered in reference to the erecting of cubicles as suggested by Dr. Clark in his minute of 27/10/03. C.S.O. 1473/1903 referred to. It is there stated that a large cubicle could be built around the window looking from a room into the yard at the rear. Now some houses have such a window where the yard is situated between the main room and the kitchen, and also in cases where half the original kitchen has been cut away to form a yard. Other houses have a line or open space in rear, but the kitchen comes between the living room and the open space in rear. Obviously in such houses as these no cubicle could be erected at the rear end of the living room, and if the window area into the street front is one-tenth of the floor area and a cubicle were built to enclose this window area the remainder of the room would be windowless and therefore not only uninhabitable but quite illegal, as section 154 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 says that no room can be erected or maintained in any storey of a domestic building unless such room have a window equal to one-tenth of the floor area opening into the exterior air. Again a room is defined by definition 51 as any subdivision of any storey of a domestic building other than a drying room, store-room or pantry. If this definition were amended so as to except also any passage, lobby or landing the difficulty mentioned above would be not over. But if this amendment be not made it is obvious that no partition whatever can be erected in any floor unless the subdivisions which are created by such a partition are each lit by a window or windows to the extent of one-tenth of the floor area of such subdivision. If we take as an example again the first floor of 25, Aberdeen Street and allow the yard to be counted as external air under proviso to Section 154, and then have a partition built about the rear window we see that we at once divide the floor into two parts—a small room at the rear with a window one-tenth of its floor area opening into the external air (yard) and a larger remainder. Such larger remainder is therefore illegal. In other words to partition can be built on this floor which would result in having two legally habitable subdivisions. If the amendment I suggest above to the definition of a room be made we could then divide this floor into four legal subdivisions, namely, two cubicles or rooms in rear, each with an area of 25 sq. ft. and with a window area into the yard (if accepted as external air) and a windowless lobby or passage which would be uninhabitable. In cases which have no window from the living room into their open space in the rear and to those houses which have a too small a room to be recommended for exemption under the proviso to Section 154, if the windows looking into the main room from the front street were equal in area to one-tenth of the floor area of the room we could build a partition around the room window, or two partitions forming two rooms if there were two windows in front, leaving a small windowless lobby not to be inhabited. The smaller the subdivisions applied with sufficient window area the larger would be the windowless remainder, and consequently proportionately higher would be the rent to be paid for the habitable portion of the room. If the windowless remainder be reduced to a minimum the larger will be the habitable vision because until it will become so large to command a rent not within the means of a poor man's family, and as it cannot be subdivided it will only be fit to be used as a common lodging-house is used, that is by a number of men who are content to live together in a room without any subdivisions for privacy, attach returns from the inspectors showing a number of vacant floors they have found in their districts. The figures show that these rents can be approximately house 25 persons. This number is apt to be misleading, for as my own remarks in reference to the cubicle extension show, we are not concerned so much with the question of the number of persons who are content to live in common lodgings, but with the very different problem of being able to provide for the wants of the families of the poorer classes and those who wish to live with a certain amount of privacy and decency's sake.

DUMPING OF PLAGUE BODIES.
The correspondence relative to the percentage of dead bodies, dead of plague, found dumped, was tabled. It reads:—
Minute by Colonial Secretary to Secretary, Sanitary Board.
Note from the M.O. H's Memo, laid on the table at last Sanitary Board meeting that the percentage of dead bodies, dead of plague, dumped outside houses in 1901, was only 30, or the lowest on record.
That is the year the 100 soldiers were employed to stop dumping for about 6 months in plague season—first week in May to first week in July. Is the low percentage of dumped bodies attributable to any other cause?
Memo by Dr. Pearce, dated 20th ult., very much regret that in endeavouring to supply quickly an answer to the question of Pollock lately asked at a Board meeting the subject of the percentages of dumped bodies, I did not give the figures correctly. I beg to submit herewith a revised report on the figures.
1901—cases 1,649.
found in streets or hillsides 320.
percentage—29.5.
1902—cases 572.
found in streets or hillsides 108.
percentage—34.6.
1903—cases up to date of previous report 986.
found in streets or hillsides 329.
percentage—33.3.
1903 to 1904—cases 1,214.
found in streets or hillsides 397.
percentage—32.7.
The cases I have counted as "dumped" include those found dead in streets, the harbour or hillsides, but do not include those found in mounds, empty floors of houses, nor in boats.
In the former figures there were accidentally included many cases found in the streets, which are shown to have been taken to the Tung Wa Hospital for treatment. The previous number 13.8 given as the percentage of dumped bodies in 1901 was due to an error in the addition. It will be noticed, however, that the figure I now give, namely 19.7, is still the smallest for the six years.
With regard to the question of whether the employment of soldiers in May and June had any appreciable effect in lessening the following figures calculated on the same basis as those given above.
In May and June, 1901, there were registered 1,254 cases of plague. The "dumped" bodies numbered 233. This gives a percentage of 18.5. This differs by 1.2 only from the figure for the whole year, namely, 19.7.
Of the 395 cases, occurring not in May and June, 1901, there were 93 dumped. This gives a percentage for the year of 23.7. This is the figure which should be compared with the percentage during May and June (18.5) for the purposes of considering whether the employment of the 100 soldiers had any effect.
The President remarked that the inaccuracy which had crept in did not materially alter the comparative statistics, because 1901 was still the year in which there were fewer bodies found dumped in the streets.
The report was adopted.
MACDONNELL ROAD AND MALARIA.
The Acting Medical Officer of Health minutes to the Secretary on the 22nd ult., as follows:—
"I think it would be well to send a circular letter to the people living in Macdonnell Road calling their attention to the danger of allowing small collections of water such as are found in flower saucers, etc., in gardens. Malaria has been frequent in Macdonnell Road and the inhabitants there can do much to lessen it by paying attention to these matters."
Mr. Pollock minutes:—A general notice might be distributed all round the Colony in English and Chinese.
Mr. Lau, Chu Pak, minutes:—I think the attention of those living in the other malarial districts should also be drawn.
The President said:—It will be in the recollection of some of the members that the question of the prevalence of malarial fever in Macdonnell Road was brought before the Board in November last, and it was then decided that the best plan to deal with those stagnant pools would be to treat them as nuisances. One of the nuisances as defined in the Ordinance is as follows:—Any accumulation, or deposit of stagnant water, sewage, water, manure, household refuse, or other matter, wherever situated, which is such as to be a nuisance, or is a source of danger to the public health, or is a source of danger to the people living in the premises, and to warn them that if they are not dealt with it will be necessary for the sanitary inspectors to take the matter in hand and treat them as ordinary nuisances.
Mr. Pollock:—I suggest that notices be inserted in the Chinese newspapers.
The President:—I move that notices be inserted in European and Chinese papers.
Mr. Pollock seconded.
Agreed.
BATH-HOUSES AT TAIPINGSHAN.
A drawing showing proposed bath-houses for men and women to be erected on a site adjoining Pound Lane, Taipingshan, was laid on the table and approved.
PLAGUE AT AMOY.
The following report of plague at Amoy was laid on the table:—
H. M. Consulate, Amoy, June 9th, 1903.
Sir, I have the honour to report that the epidemic of plague here appears to have reached its maximum and now shows a tendency to decrease, the average number of cases reported during the last few days showing a slight reduction.—I have, etc.,
P. F. HAUSER, Consul.
The Honourable Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.
Mr. Pollock minutes:—The plague at Amoy seems to have begun to decrease about the same time as it did here.
CUBICLES.
The President:—Before we proceed to the orders of the day, I wish to take this opportunity of informing the Board as to what has been done with reference to enforcing the provisions of the new Building Bill with regard to cubicles, first block in No. 1 Health District. A survey of No. 5 Health District is being taken and the result as shown in the first block of houses dealt with is as follows: Number of houses 42; floors, 147; illegal cubicles, 242. Under the old Ordinance 2,234 occupants would have been allowed; under the new Ordinance the number would be 1,407; so that 833 people would be displaced from these 42 houses. Notices that the cubicles were illegal were served on 30th June, and they will be visited again on 14th inst.; if it is found that the cubicles have not been removed further action will then be taken under the Ordinance.
Mr. Pollock:—A visit was paid to 20 of the houses and out of 55 floors six were found to be overcrowded, that gives a percentage of 10.9. At this time of year the Chinese do not sleep to a great extent indoors; many sleep on the roof or in the streets; therefore the percentage was not quite accurate. If a visit was paid in the winter months I think you would find the overcrowding much more.
Mr. Fung Wa Chun:—May I ask on whom the notices were served?
The President:—On the owners.
Mr. Fung Wa Chun:—Is that the law?
The President:—Yes.
Mr. Fung Wa Chun:—I think we ought to serve them on the tenants who put up the cubicles. The landlord is not expected to go into a tenant's house; besides he is not at liberty to do so. If tenants choose to put up illegal cubicles there is no means for the landlord to find out.
The President pointed out that the Ordinance provided that the notices should be served on the owners.
Mr. Rumjahn said the landlord had no power over the tenants. His experience was that the tenants strongly objected to the removal of the cubicles by the landlords and the latter could not do anything. The most expeditious way

would be to send the Board's officers to remove them.
The President:—The procedure to be taken is laid down in the Ordinance.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The last case down for hearing at the June Criminal Sessions was commenced on Monday before the Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Goodman, when Lau Mui was charged under two indictments for procuring a person to give false evidence before the New Territories Land Court on the 11th November, 1902, in connection with a land claim at Kowloon Tong.
The Attorney General, Sir H. S. Berkeley, (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor) prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, defended.)
The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was sworn: Messrs. F. E. Shuster (foreman), A. McCall, W. C. D. Turner, W. H. Pucell, A. Beattie, C. Koenig and G. Brusse.
The case was ultimately adjourned until Tuesday, and after another full day's hearing it was again adjourned.
On Wednesday morning his Lordship commenced the summing up. At 11.20 the jury retired, and half an hour later returned to Court, the foreman announcing that a majority of four to three they found that it was not permissible to accept the verdict of such a jury and the jury again retired. Upon returning into Court a few minutes later the jury gave a verdict, by five to two of not guilty, and prisoner was discharged.

CLAIM AGAINST THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

PLAINTIFF NON-SUITED.

In the Supreme Court on Tuesday the Puisse Judge, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, heard a claim brought by Kan Poo, a merchant, carrying on business at Foochow and temporarily residing at 5, Queen's Road Central, against the Douglas Steamship Company, Limited, in respect of damage alleged to have been caused to cases of cocoons alleged to have been caused to the company's steamer *Haiman*. The plaintiff claimed \$1,000 damage and his costs.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Bowley, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, represented the defendant company.
It was set forth in the statement of claim, that the defendant company, which is registered under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong, and has its registered offices in Victoria, is the owner of the British steamship *Haiman*, trading between Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China and Formosa. On or about the 17th May this year a certain Lau Seung Min shipped on board the *Haiman* at Foochow seven cases of silk cocoons in good order and condition to be, by the defendant company safely and securely carried from Foochow to Hongkong upon the terms of a bill of lading issued by the defendant company, by which the goods were to be delivered, in the like good order and condition in which they were shipped, certain perils and casualties of the sea, rivers, and steam navigation only excepted, at the port of Hongkong to the order of Lau Seung Min for freight at the rate specified. The bill of lading was endorsed by Lau Seung Min to the plaintiff, and he paid the freight to the defendant company, and all conditions on the shipper's part to the plaintiff in Hongkong in good order and condition was not prevented by any of the excepted perils or casualties. The statement did not allege that the defendant company did not deliver the goods in the said good order and condition to the plaintiff. The *Haiman* arrived in Hongkong on the 16th May last and the plaintiff, by his agent, on the same day applied for delivery of the goods, but was unable to obtain them, and the following day being a Sunday no cargo was delivered. On the 18th May the plaintiff's agent again applied for delivery and the goods were tendered to him on board of the steamer. It was then found that they were not in good order and condition, but on the contrary were damaged by rain or other fresh water to such an extent as to be wholly unmarketable. Plaintiff refused to take delivery, and left the goods on the ship. The freight, he alleged, was occasioned by the negligence of the servants of the defendant company.

To this claim the defendant company replied in the statement of defence. They admitted receiving seven wooden cases of silk cocoons, externally in good order and condition, and claimed that by the bill of lading the company was not responsible for leakage. They also admitted the payment of freight, and that the delivery of the case in good order and condition was not prevented by any of the excepted perils and casualties. On the other hand, the company denied that all the conditions on the shipper's part were fulfilled, and asserted that the cocoons were shipped in an unfit condition. As to the delivery of the goods the defence stated that on the 18th May the plaintiff, by his agents, applied for delivery of the cases which was given, and they proceeded to take them when a rain storm came on and they desisted therefrom, replacing the goods themselves under the hatches. The goods were subsequently discharged into godowns by the servants of the defendant company where they still are. Generally, as to the plaintiff's claim, the company contended that by the bill of lading they were not to be responsible for leakage, and the damage occasioned by the cocoons was the result of leakage caused by inherent vice and their being shipped in an unfit condition, and that the cocoons being packed in tin lined cases through which it was impossible for water of any description to penetrate, no water of any description could reach the cocoons. During a short discussion which ensued on Counsel reviewing the pleadings, Mr. Looker pointed out that his defence would be (1) inherent vice; (2) no fault of the defendant company, and (3) that the shipper did not comply with the conditions.

Mr. Slade then proceeded to summarise the evidence he intended calling before the Court, and stated that the silk in question was of exceptionally fine quality and was being brought down from beyond Foochow for shipment to Macao where plaintiff intended placing cocoons were roasted and thoroughly dried, were placed in some unused match cases which were lined, soldered down and rendered airtight, and plaintiff saw them safely shipped at Foochow.

Among the witnesses called was Lau Seung Min who deposed that he gave his boatman a bill of lading and other documents and sent him aboard the *Haiman* about 7 a.m. on the Monday. Half an hour later he returned and told him not to take delivery of the goods. Witness then went aboard, and saw the seven wet outside and the other four were traces of having been wet. There was no rain when he was aboard or when there began between seven and ten o'clock that morning.

Cross-examined:—Some of the boxes were wet at the two bottom corners, and some at the two upper corners. They were standing one on top of another and he could only see one side. He saw that water had been flowing out of the boxes.

The boatman, who was sent aboard by the last witness, said that on the 16th May he received instructions to get the cases. He could not get delivery that day and went to the steamer again on the Monday taking with him the bill of lading which he handed to the tally-man and had shown the seven cases lying by the side of the hatchway on the 'tween deck. He had them removed by coolies on to the upper deck, and he noticed that two of the cases were wet, while the others bore traces of water. He then reported the matter to his master, and the boxes were subsequently returned to the 'tween deck.

Cross-examined:—He had got one of the dry boxes, bearing traces of water, on to the wharf. When he first took delivery of them they were all together, and surrounded by a cargo of tea.

A native silk expert of Hongkong deposed that after cocoons had been dried no water would come out of them.

Cross-examined:—If a cocoon was properly dried the worm would quite hard.

Witness then cut open a couple of cocoons, handed him by Mr. Looker, and found that the insides were quite wet. He considered they were not properly dried and said that water must have got in them, and been on them for a long time.

By his Lordship:—If the worm in the cocoon was not properly dried it would consume moisture and discolour the cocoon.

How would you tell whether the moisture came from the inside or the outside.

Witness:—I cannot say.

Mr. Looker then opened on behalf of the defendant company and submitted that on plaintiff's own case the evidence went against him. The cocoons were not properly dried and quite unfit for shipment from Foochow, and owing to the shaking of the vessel they bumped against one another and were bruised and moisture exuded thus contaminated others. What one of the witnesses said regarding wet at the corners of the boxes was simply exuded from improperly dried cocoons. The duty of the defendant company, of course, was to deliver the boxes in good order and condition externally as they had been received, and although two of the cases were wet, if the exudation was the result of inherent vice the plaintiff had proved nothing which would in any way throw the liability of the damage on the defendant company. The facts submitted would convince his Lordship or a jury that the moisture on the cases resulted from the inside and not from external damage. No evidence had been submitted showing that the cases were removed from the 'tween decks or that they had been touched during the voyage from Foochow to Hongkong. According to the plaintiff's own showing no water could get into the boxes unless they were submerged, and therefore the only conclusion to be arrived at was that the cocoons were improperly dried and quite unfit for shipment to Hongkong, and that the damage was occasioned by moisture exuding from them.

Evidence was called on behalf of the defence and Mr. Looker addressed the Court pointing out that plaintiff had failed to prove that at the cocoons got wet through any outside agency, and as the onus of proof rested on him plaintiff's case must fail. Should, however, his Lordship give a decision against the defendant company, he submitted that the damage claimed were excessive.

Mr. Slade having replied, his Lordship found for the defendant company, and gave a verdict accordingly, with costs.

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the management of the Hongkong Water Polo Club was held at Victoria Recreation Club on Tuesday. The following representatives were present:—R. Mitchell (V.M.C.A.), F. M. Rosa Pereira (Lusitano Club), J. H. R. Hance (H.K.V.C.), H. A. Lanmet (V.R.C.), Sergt. Jewsbury (R.E.), Corp. Laighan (R.S.A.), T. Meek (Hon. Treas.), and A. E. S. Alves, Hon. Sec. It was decided that this year's competition be played under the rules with conditions as mentioned below:—
1.—Two points for a win.
2.—One point for a draw.
3.—In event of a draw in points at final stage of the competition, the teams concerned will play off.
4.—All players must be bona fide members for the term of 14 days of this club, body, corps or unit of the garrison competing for the shield.
5.—All ties to be played at V.R.C. enclosure.
6.—Non-appearance of any one team will count a win for the other unless a satisfactory explanation is sent in to the committee within two days from date of play.

The Committee then arranged the following fixtures:—
3rd July, 1903, Lusitano Club and Royal Engineers.
4th July, 1903, Sherwood Foresters and Royal Artillery.
5th July, 1903, Young Men's Club, and Hongkong Volunteer Corps.
20th July, 1903, Lusitano and R.A.
21st July, 1903, V.R.C. and R.E.
22nd July, 1903, V.R.C. and H.K.V.C.
23rd July, 1903, V.M.C.A. and S.F.

ANOTHER SOLICITOR ADMITTED TO PRACTISE IN HONGKONG.

In the Supreme Court on Tuesday Mr. T. Morgan Phillips moved that Mr. Donald Piper be approved, admitted and enrolled to practise as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.
Mr. Piper was educated at Bedford Grammar School, and was articled with Messrs. Halliday and Stenson of Bedford. He was admitted to practise as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England on the 21st November, 1898, and for the past 36 years has resided in England. He arrived in the Colony on the 25th June last, and we understand will be connected with the firm of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.

The Puisse Judge, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, said he had much pleasure in admitting him to practise as a solicitor of the Court and wished him a successful career.

His Majesty the King of Siam is now in his fifty-fifth year and in the thirty-fifth of his reign. At the beginning of October the duration of the present reign will be exactly double that of the preceding one. His Majesty is the fifth monarch of the dynasty, and has been on the throne considerably longer than any of his predecessors, the longest previous reign being a little over twenty-seven years. The *Hongkong Times* learns that His Majesty has ordered from the Paris Mint a medal to commemorate the event. It will be a double medal, formed of two small oval medallions connected by a large ring welded in the form of a triangle. On the obverse will be the three-headed elephant of Siam and a Siamese inscription; on the reverse the arms of Siam placed on two sceptres crossed and surrounded by the grand rosette.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

At the Police Court on Wednesday before Mr. J. H. Kemp, Robert Gardner McEwen, Inspector of Markets, appeared on remand in answer to a summons against him for offences under the Bribery Ordinance, No. 3 of 1898.
Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade appeared on behalf of the defendant who pleaded not guilty to each of the charges. At the outset Mr. Bowley asked leave to amend the charges, and this being granted defendant was charged with accepting on various dates the sums of \$10, \$17, \$120, \$30 and \$100.

Mr. Bowley, in opening the case, stated that he prosecuted on five serious charges of bribery against a public officer holding the responsible position of Inspector of Markets. He then proceeded to give an outline of the case, observing that the defendant was formerly in the Hongkong Police Force, and left in order to take charge of the Dockyard Police at the Naval Yard. In 1901 he left there and joined the Sanitary Board as inspector, and, on the 1st May, 1902, took up the duties of Inspector of Markets, and as such had practically the control of all the markets in the Colony. He was the Chief Inspector and it was his duty to enforce all the Ordinances, Bye-laws, and regulations, relating to the markets, under the immediate supervision of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, and with his permission had power to prosecute persons contravening those laws, etc. He would bring evidence to show that in each of the markets the particular trade had each its guild, and in the present case they were concerned with the poultry guilds of the Central and Western Markets. All poultry shops belonged to the guild, and when any members got into trouble a meeting was called and the matter discussed. The guilds were managed in turn by different shops, and in the Western Market each shop managed it for two months, while in the Central Market the shops undertook management in turn for one month. The shop managing had the custody of all the money and books, and made necessary disbursements and received monies coming. Some two months after the defendant took up his position as Inspector of Markets, in May last year, he threatened a certain poultry shop in the Western market for blocking the thoroughfare. The shop in question reported the matter to the guild and a meeting was called with the result that \$10 in bank-notes was subsequently handed to the Inspector at his quarters on the top floor of Nos. 1 and 2, Chater Street, Kennedy Town.

After that, proceedings were instituted against the shopkeeper. In September, 1902, another shop was managing the affairs of the guild, and the poultry men having been put to a certain amount of trouble in various ways a meeting of the guild and the accountant handed out \$17 which, he believed, was taken by the man himself to the defendant's quarters in Chater Street and given to the Inspector. At Christmas time it was a well-known custom of the Chinese to make presents to European customers and friends. A meeting of the poultry guild was called for the purpose of discussing what presents should be given, and a resolution was passed and a deputation appointed to go and see the Inspector. One of the members took \$100 and another \$30, and on Christmas Eve they visited defendant's quarters with a quantity of poultry, fruit, and other customary presents which, together with the bank-notes, were handed to the defendant. The foregoing evidence was given by Mr. Bowley and he would call one of the masters of a poultry shop who would depose to the fact that about Christmas time a consultation was held regarding the giving of presents to the defendant.

Mr. Slade:—I shall certainly object to every word that is spoken in conversation in any guild or market. It is not evidence against this man.
Mr. Bowley, proceeding, said that as a result of the conference the defendant was approached and asked what kind of present he would like. In reply, McEwen said they had better give him money and he would buy something for himself. Another guild meeting was held and \$100 and four boxes of cigars and possibly a few other things were obtained and taken to the defendant's house on the afternoon of Christmas Day. When they arrived at the house the men took the things upstairs and saw two Europeans. The defendant present y to wait a little while. The Inspector and the defendant returned and spoke to them. They then handed him the cigars and the money. It is well-known, continued Mr. Bowley, that in the summer of this year it was found that the Central and Western Markets were infected with plague and in consequence of that a thorough cleansing was made. The poultry stalls in the Western market, were removed on to the Praya while the shops were cleaned and the stalls in the Central market, which were not dealt with in such a summary manner, were cleaned and a great many old pens and crates were burned by order of the Sanitary Board. Those orders had to be carried out by the defendant, and as a result of the general clearance poultry dealers went in a body to see the Registrar General.

Mr. Slade:—I certainly object to that.
Mr. Bowley said the stall holder went to see the Registrar General with reference to what had happened. As a result information was given upon which Mr. Clementi, the assistant Registrar General, laid the information in the present case.

Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, deposed that he took up his appointment towards the end of April last year. He proceeded to give formal evidence regarding the duties of the Inspector of Markets, and said that defendant's salary was \$1,140 per annum in addition to exchange compensation, and \$360 per annum for house allowance, \$360 conveyance allowance, and \$50 for his knowledge of Chinese. In reply to Mr. Bowley, he said there was a regulation in general order prohibiting the acceptance of presents by Government servants.

Mr. Slade:—There is no charge for breach of regulations for accepting a present.

Mr. Bowley:—No.

Mr. Slade:—What is the object of bringing that in?

Mr. Bowley:—It is relative to this charge.

Mr. Slade:—I don't know what you are leading up to.

Mr. Kemp:—Do you make a formal objection?

Mr. Slade:—Yes, your Worship, I do.
In cross-examination, the witness said he had always found the defendant a most energetic officer, and had never noticed any omission on his part to prosecute against breach of regulations. On one or two occasions he had reported trouble with Chinese on account of their offering him bribes. Before the present charge defendant reported several poultry dealers of the Western Market for such conduct.
Fung Yung, a salesman in the Western Market, then gave evidence relating to the blocking of one of the thoroughfares, and the offering of \$10 to the defendant.
At this stage the Court adjourned.

Some error appears to have crept into the charge against Johnson as it transpired in Court to-day, he is charged with accepting \$10 and not \$100. On the original charge the amount was stated to be \$10, but in copies the amount was put down as \$100.

At the Magistracy on Thursday Mr. J. H. Kemp heard further evidence in support of the charges against R. G. McEwen, Inspector of Markets, of accepting bribes. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade represented the defendant, who had pleaded not guilty.
Mr. H. J. Gedge said he was instructed to appear to watch the case on behalf of the poultry guild and on behalf of each witness called for the prosecution from that guild.

Before proceeding with the case, Niel August Johnson, assistant Inspector of Markets, was called, and pleaded not guilty to the charge, as amended, of accepting the sum of \$5 from Ip Chun, Wo Kam, and Lam Hing Shan. Mr. Slade announced that he would appear for the defence, and Mr. Kemp adjourned the hearing of the case until next Thursday.

Pang Chin Ngok, manager of the Hop Wo Chan, was then called, and Mr. Bowley intimated against him that he did not intend to offer any evidence against him and he was discharged. With regard to Tsang Ah Tso, a Wanchai market coolie, Mr. Kemp announced that the case would be taken on 9th inst.

Mr. Slade then cross-examined Fung Yung, a salesman in the Sun Fu poultry shop, Western Market, who had deposed to giving the defendant \$10 of the poultry guild's money.
The accountant in the Sun Fu shop was called and examined at length after which the case was further adjourned.

3rd inst.
Before the Acting Police Magistrate (Mr. J. H. Kemp) the hearing was resumed, at the Magistracy this afternoon, of the charges against R. G. McEwen, Inspector of Markets, of accepting bribes to influence his conduct as a public servant.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, Mr. W. Slade defended McEwen, and Mr. D. Piper attended in behalf of the poultry guild and of each witness called for the prosecution from the poultry guild.
Mr. Slade proceeded with the cross-examination of Chan Wong, master of the Yuen Hop Shop.

In reply to Counsel, witness said he went to defendant's house at 4 p.m. on the 24th December and saw the inspector on the verandah. He opened the door and walked into the house; he had never been to the house before.

Li Kwan, master of the Sun Fu poultry shop, deposed that he remembered the defendant.

Mr. Bowley:—Have you ever given him any money?

Mr. Piper asked that the man might be cautioned, and this having been done he replied that he wanted \$50 a month.

Have you ever given him any money?—I handed him \$30, and \$120 was handed to him by Ah Wong. That was on the 24th December.

What \$10 you say you paid the inspector whose money was it?—The money of the guild.

Was there a meeting of the guild before the money was paid?—Yes, the same day.

Witness hinted the \$30 to be defendant on the top floor of his premises in Chater Street. Chan Wong went with him. Witness carried birds and cigars.

What sort of birds?—It was such a long time ago, I don't remember.

Continuing, he said that when he saw the Inspector on the verandah he said, "I am going to give you some presents," and defendant replied, "Thank you."

Why did you give Chan Wong give him money?—As presents for Christmas.

Why should you give the Inspector these presents?—Seeing we know each other.

What return were you to get for the presents?—Sometimes the Inspector was very ferocious and used to strike everybody.

And you thought he would be less ferocious?—We are business men and whenever any European comes into our shop a large crowd collects outside.

You wanted to keep the inspector away from your shop.

Mr. Slade:—Now, now, we need not have that.

Cross-examined, witness said he had been sent for from the Registrar General's department and he was warned about selling fish in the store, but he had no power to turn the men out for doing so. That was on the complaint of the Inspector. Witness's license was subsequently taken away.

Ip Chung, one of the masters of the Yung Fat Lung shop, at 61 Central Market, said he had been a partner in the firm during the last 12 or 13 years. In consequence of what took place at a guild meeting witness said he saw the Inspector the following day and said to him in Chinese "Christmas will be here in a few days, what will you take?" Defendant replied, "You give money; I will buy myself." Witness returned to the guild and informed the members in consequence of which a meeting was called. At Christmas the prisoner was given a \$100 note and four boxes of cigars. Witness handed the money to the defendant and the cigars were given him by one of his friends. When he arrived at McEwen's house three other European besides the inspector were there. Witness subsequently said to defendant, "Inspector, now I am going to give you these presents." One of the (witness's) friends then gave him the money in an envelope which defendant opened and put in his pocket. Witness had previously given him the cigars which he put under his arm. Defendant said "Thank you." He could recognise the other Europeans if he saw them. One of them generally went with the Inspector shooting birds, and another used to come to the market. Why did you and the other members of the guild give the Inspector the money?—Because the members of the guild said the Inspector always gave them a lot of trouble.

U. Kam, master of the Tai Chun poultry shop, 61 Central Market, gave evidence of a corroborative nature.

Lum King Sung, poultry dealer of the Central Market, also corroborated.

This concluded the hearing of evidence from witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Bowley asked that the bail might be increased, observing that he had no doubt suppose the defendant would have any difficulty in finding sureties.

Mr. Slade:—It is difficult to understand the desire on the part—

Mr. Kemp:—Bail will be the same as before. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday next at 2.15.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Assistant Paymaster—C. L. Moore, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16, 1903. J. F. Knox, to the *Tamar* (N), and P. B. Garrett, to the *Tamar*, as 1st, to date May 26. The following officers of the R.M.L. have been ordered to embark in the *Leviathan* on commissioning—Capt. C. M. Heriot, Lieut. F. W. Home and C. S. Hazen. Staff Surgeon H. Meikle, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16; Staff Paymaster F. W. Osburn, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16; Surgeon L. Lindup, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16.

Tientsin, June 22nd.

Rain at last! It may have been the Iron Tablets, it may have been the prayers of missionaries and churches, it may have been the rain in due season falling in the natural order of things. Who can say, and what matters it, so that it rained! The Chinese are satisfied that it was the Tablets; the Christians people rest happy in the knowledge it was their special prayers, and the earth is wet. The rain fell on Saturday forenoon, and continued more or less through Sunday and the two nights, but he sun is already shining and it is to be feared that we have not had enough. The Iron Tablet in the City had only been sacrificed to twice before the rain came, but the one in Peking has not proved efficacious, and it is said the Emperor has ordered it to be banished. A properly constituted Tablet certainly should have responded to the personal attention of the monarch.

The Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference took place in Peking last week when Bishop Moore, L. D., presided. All the preachers were present and it was reported that only one had died during the past year. Collections from native sources were above any former year and there was a gratifying increase in membership. Six young Chinese were ordained and with them two foreigners, namely, the Rev. G. L. Davies and the Rev. J. St. John, one being appointed to Sun-hua and the other to Shan-hai-kwan. It was decided to open a station at Chang-li where school and medical work will be pushed with energy. The beautiful Asbury Church in Peking was dedicated by the Bishop and as it takes the place of the one torn down by the Boxers there was great rejoicing. The present building is probably the largest Protestant Chinese Church in the country and the workmanship leaves nothing to be desired. Standing on Legation street in a prominent position is the "Hopkins Memorial Hospital" for Chinese. It is an ornament to the Legation Quarter and reflects great credit on the gentleman who superintended the building, in fact all the buildings of the Methodist Mission have been put up by Dr. N. S. Hopkins who has spared nothing that they should meet the requirements of the situation. This building was dedicated yesterday. On the whole the Conference year has been a good one and the Mission is gradually regaining the ground lost in 1902.

I must confess that I do not know very much about the part of Mongolia styled the "New Dominion," but we hear much of it now, and Russia appears to be rapidly settling her trade mark on that territory. A special telegram from Sir Kiang states that a Russian Governor General has been appointed and that the name of the province has been Russified. The nearest approach to the sound my interpreter gives me as the new name is Uliz.

The Chinese Governor hangs on to his post nevertheless, and in order to demonstrate the legality of his position he is bestirring himself to get the waste lands cultivated and is instituting a pole tax; but to what avail. He has neither instructions nor troops with which to make a stand against the great glacier of the North.

The magistrate at Chinchow in Manchuria was recently notified to expect 100 Cossacks to be quartered in his town, and he issued notices with the idea of calming the people and preventing panic. But the panic took place all the same, and all those who could fled. The Cossacks were supposed to be on a fortnight's visit, but they are probably there still.

Lu Chuang-lin appears to have been cultivating quite a progressive tone lately. He and Chang Po-hsi have been much exercised about the shortage of finances, and the urgency of expenditure to be undertaken. First there is the dread of famine, and an empty Treasury with which to face demands for relief. So he proposes as the only chance of raising money to reorganize the purchase of rank offices. It is not, however, in this respect that any progressiveness displays itself. He has been agitating for the wholesale dismissal of the swarms of clerks who do the real work in all the Boards and Yamen, while the officials smoke opium. Needless to say the fellows are the ones who dribble away the finances, and the officials have essayed to clear them out. But a Prince has put his veto on any such innovation, and the Empress Dowager has had to set memorial on one side, but to her credit be it spoken, she personally favoured the idea of clearing out the blood-suckers and setting the officials to work. Mr. Tung's idea for getting a little ready money was to stop the pay of the Banner troops, but this too has been strongly negatived as a probable source of trouble, as it certainly would be.

The Board of Revenue officials are said to have been fined a year's salary each on account of the recent fire. The work of clearing the Treasury vaults and removing the silver is still in process, a sum of 5 million taels some days to transfer. It is proposed to rebuild the Yamen in foreign style as being cheaper than native, and the present tenders are reported to be about 75,000,000.

Tientsin City is evidently in a more sanitary condition than it used to be, as I hear the late heavy rain has not inconvenienced the streets a bit. The roadways themselves are higher and more even, and the water rolls off into gutters now in quite a rational way instead of hanging around in hollows as it used to. The authorities are also using plentiful supplies of lime and tar in the drains.

YANGTZE PILOT BOATS.

The reliability of a steam pilot boat at the mouth of the Yangtze was amply demonstrated during the recent bad weather, when on the morning of the 22nd ult., the lightkeepers on the temporary Tungsha light-ship enjoyed the noble sight of the steam pilot boat (*A. M. Rube*), coming in from the Bell Buoy, with a procession of inward bound steamers behind her, she flying the signal "follow me." The steamers were the *Glensie*, *Ballaarat* and *Lilin*, none of whose pilots could possibly have boarded them, under the system prevailing until recently. But owing to the pilots going in for steam, and also owing to the steady improvement of the pilot service generally under the present commonsense management, the requirements of modern shipping are being well met, and such a thing as ships coming to this port and not obtaining the prompt services of pilots, is being rendered more improbable daily. The sea at the Bell Buoy on the night of the 21st was very heavy, and had the pilots to depend on sailing craft as heretofore, they would have been practically helpless, in fact they were helpless so far as boarding vessels at the Bell Buoy was concerned, hence the utility of the steamer, as she was able to lead her procession into smooth water, where boarding was possible with safety, thus avoiding considerable delay to inward bound steamers.

—*China Gazette*.

A fire broke out at Shanghai on 26th ult., in a large Chinese store at the corner of the Kiang Road. It was confined to one room in the upper story, in which were kept a large quantity of European goods. The principal damage was from water. The premises were insured with the Imperial Commercial, Manchester, and Butterfield & Swire for Tl. 90,000, but it is not thought the loss will be very large.

RUSSIA IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

How much Russia regards the claim that the Yangtze Valley is Great Britain's sphere of influence is shown by the fact that she is now endeavouring to obtain from the throne, through a Mr. Pollak, who is the Russian staking-horse, a concession to build railways from Hankow to Chungking, the capital of Szechuan, and from Hankow to Fochow. These railways will, of course, have to be duly guarded, and the result may be judged from the present condition of Manchuria, and of Shantung, which is completely Germanised throughout the line of the German railway. The *N. C. D. News* learns that the concession has been obtained of T. C. Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shih-kai, and Sheng Kuan-shan, and of the Waiwup, to these proposed Russian railways, and the necessary imperial edict is now being sought.

RUSSIAN NAVAL REVIEW AT PORT ARTHUR.

The great naval review of the Russian Asiatic Squadron, preparatory to the arrival of the Russian Minister of War, took place on Wednesday, the 16th ult.

Almost the whole of the Squadron were assembled outside the harbour of Port Arthur, and a marvellous sight they presented.

Among the first line of defence were noticed the *Rosita*, *Reliance*, *Dmitri Donskoi*, *Vladimir Monach*, *Panin*, *Asova*, *Sisoi Veliki*, *Novarin*, *Admiral Koryutsky*, *Peterbavsk*, *Peter Stojich*, *Gramoloi*, *Umana*, *Rubynovsk* and *Nickijansk*.

There were 23 warships of the first class present, and these, with the smaller craft including torpedo boats, brought up the total to 57 ships of all descriptions.

In the early morning a dense fog hid the assembly from the many sightseers. At 10 a.m. when Admiral Alexieff started out in his yacht, only 7 of the vessels were visible from the harbour, but at 11 a.m. the fog began to lift, and before long the whole fleet were to be plainly seen, "cleared for action."

The Admiral passed down the first line witnessing a few manoeuvres, and receiving salutes from each vessel in succession. After complimenting some of the commanders (in the light of their not so fortunate) he inspected the lighter craft, after which he (accompanied by the staff) repaired on board the *Rosita* where a sumptuous banquet was laid out, and for some time afterwards the residents on shore had the pleasure of listening to the strains of what was supposed to be the finest band in the East, namely, the private band of Admiral Alexieff. The Admiral returned to Port Arthur at about 4 p.m. — *Chefoo Express*.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO RUBBER.

AN AMERICAN COMPANY TO EXPLOIT.

We have just received official particulars of an agreement between the Governor of North Borneo and Mr. Alleyne Ireland, of Boston, U.S.A., that the British Government have placed at the disposal of an American company about 20,000 acres, to be selected by the company, at a merely nominal rent, and for 999 years, of suitable land for the collection of the existing rubber and gutta, and for the future planting of these trees. The agreement seems to us a most generous one, and while we have no doubt that it will eventually result in North Borneo's good, we regret very much that such a large tract of the best country should have been placed in the hands of an American company, without first being offered to a British syndicate. Considering the number of responsible people on this side who would gladly have financed such an undertaking, we think that it would have been well for the Governor had advertised his intentions of granting such a lease. The duty payable upon each variety of rubber or gutta exported from the State of North Borneo will be to per cent, *ad valorem*, the current Sandakan prices being taken as the standard of value, and this rate of duty will not under any circumstances be increased, and at no time shall the lessee be called upon to pay a rate of export duty greater than that paid by any other exporter of rubber or gutta from the State. — *India-Rubber Journal*.

THE STRAITS CURRENCY.

THE QUESTION OF RATIO.

A meeting of the Straits Settlements Association was held on the 3rd ult., in the offices of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, to consider currency matters with special reference to the question of "ratio." Mr. W. Adamson, C.M.G., presided, the others present being Messrs. W. G. Gulland, T. Cuthbertson, H. Paddy, R. F. McNair Scott, A. Young, J. Finlayson, A. Currie, W. McKerron, S. R. Carr, F. C. Bishop, W. R. McArthur, Hon. C. Stringer, A. Angier, K. Craig, A. Johnson, J. B. McLaren, G. W. Butt, James Greig, R. Murray Bell, James Miller, A. G. Wright, T. Whitehead and L. Fraser.

The Chairman said the object of the meeting was to enable members to express any opinion they might have in regard to this question of the currency, and more particularly to state their views in reference to the matter of ratio. There was very little doubt, he thought, that the Government of Singapore was about to take immediate action in the matter. He understood that, generally speaking, the necessary arrangements were being carried out as far as practicable, and it would be very desirable that their friends in Singapore, the members of the Straits Association, and the community generally should understand what is the opinion of the mercantile body here. It would no doubt assist them very much in coming to a decision themselves. If any resolution were passed dealing with the matter, he would take care to telegraph them to Singapore that night. That was all he had to say at the moment; it was for members of the Association to make any remarks they might wish.

Mr. W. G. Gulland, I have pleasure in proposing this resolution: "That this meeting cordially approves of the proposal to adopt a gold standard for the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, and is of the opinion that the recommendations of the Currency Committee are eminently practicable, and that their adoption by the Government is most desirable."

Mr. S. R. Carr seconded, and the resolution was adopted without discussion.

Mr. T. Cuthbertson said there was practical unanimity as to the Straits going on a gold basis. He did not know whether they would be equally unanimous when they came to talk about the question of ratio. That, of course, was an important point. He noticed in a report from Frank Swettenham telegraphed home in December last year that he indicated his wish or desire that the ratio should be fixed at something about the then current rate of exchange. Looking back to the course of exchange since December, the adoption of that suggestion would have put them in a somewhat difficult position. Exchange had advanced somewhat rapidly, and he took it that if the ratio had been settled at the rate of exchange then current they would have run a

great risk of losing all their dollars. He presumed it was absolutely necessary in fixing the ratio that it should be fixed at a point not likely to be reached by silver in the open market. Looking at the currency arrangements made in the neighbouring countries, at the Philippines where the American dollar was fixed at 25, at Japan where the value of the yen was about 25, 0/4, and at the recent change to a gold standard in Siam—he thought they might say that unless the ratio be fixed at something near 25, they might find themselves in some difficulty. He therefore ventured to suggest for their consideration that the ratio should be 25.

He would move the following resolution: "That the meeting is further of opinion that the ratio of exchange between the new dollar and the sovereign should be ultimately brought up to 25 per dollar."

Mr. Sergei seconded. A discussion of a conversational nature then ensued in the course of which Mr. Thos. Whitehead drew attention to the possible wrongs that might be inflicted on current contracts and those extending over long periods at between debtor and creditor. Mr. F. C. Bishop also pointed out that although they were proceeding on the same lines as had been pursued in India, still the conditions prevailing in the two countries were of a quite dissimilar nature. Mr. Cuthbertson said that in regard to the point raised by Mr. Whitehead, he did not suppose it was possible, even if they wished it, to bring the parity of exchange at once to 25. It would naturally be a somewhat long process. How long he was not in a position to say. They knew that in India it took some six years from the beginning of the scheme to bring the rupee up from 15, 1/4 to 15, 1/2. How long it would take in Singapore he did not think anyone could say. The process would be a slow and gradual one. In regard to the relations between debtor and creditor he could only say the disturbance on the present occasion would not be as large as it had been by the fluctuations in silver. Looking back to the past he did not remember any very great difficulties arising in Singapore as between debtors and creditors. He did know that for some time back business had been made very difficult by constant fluctuations in silver. The Chairman added that the intention of the committee in declining to name a ratio was to allow time for the matter to be fully considered by the mercantile community generally, and by thinking that, as time went on, a better opportunity would present itself than at the moment of seeing what the course of silver would be. It was always supposed that the progress to a higher exchange would be slow. After further conversation the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Miller then proposed: "That the chairman be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State and to telegraph the same to the Straits Settlements Association at Singapore." Mr. McLaren seconded, and the resolution was unanimously passed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mr. Gulland terminated the proceedings. The following letter, signed "Straits," appeared in the *Standard*:

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of introducing a gold standard into the Straits Settlements has now been published. As was to be expected from the composition of the Committee, the report is a very lucid and able document. The gist of it is, follows:—Here follow paragraphs 57-63 of the report, which have already been published by us.—*Ed. L. & C. A. S.*—This scheme, which may be pointed out incidentally is substantially on the lines suggested in your issue of Nov. 27 last, seems, as far as can be judged, to find universal favour among the people interested in the trade of the Straits Settlements. There are, however, two points to which it may be advisable to refer to attention. In the communication above referred to it was suggested that the currency should consist of token coins of half-dollars (on the same lines as in Japan). This suggestion, it will be noticed, has not been adopted by the Committee. The second point is the Committee's recommendation that, simultaneously with the arrival of the first supply of the new dollars, the import of Mexican and British dollars should be temporarily prohibited, and the export of the new dollars should also be prohibited.

The first point appears to be very important, and its being disregarded might, in the future, lead to serious consequences, in fact, to more serious consequences than the state of affairs which has given rise to the appointment of the Committee. The object of the measures recommended is to bring about a fixed exchange, which object, however, would not be certain to be attained. Supposing the rate which it is intended to establish ultimately the exchange value of the Straits dollar to be 25, it would only be necessary that silver should rise to above 28d. per ounce, and we would, although on a higher level, again have the vicissitudes of fluctuations in exchange. But what is more serious is that if silver should rise above the price indicated by the gold standard, the Straits dollar would be sold as much as possible, and the Straits Settlements would be entirely deprived of all currency. This, it must be admitted, is a serious contingency, and ought not to be lightly treated, all the more so as the simple remedy above indicated is available.

The second point, although of comparatively little importance, nevertheless deserves consideration. There appears to be absolutely no necessity for the proposed measures. Their adoption is bound, in some way or other, to interfere with legitimate trade, while its non-enforcement would, no doubt, contribute to the change of standard being effected more smoothly. It is admitted that the contraction which will effect the appreciation of the new coin must take some time. Nothing, therefore, to be lost by dropping the above recommendation. The mere fact that it will be known that on some date or other the Mexican and British dollars will be demonetised will, in itself, lead to shipments of these coins being curtailed as much as possible, and, instead of people being anxious to increase their supplies, it is only reasonable to expect that everyone will do his best to get rid of as many of these dollars as he possibly can. Under these circumstances, and considering that everyone will have been fully forewarned, there is no hardship if, after the supply of the new dollars will be notified that after, say, three months, Mexican and British dollars will cease to be legal tender. The bulk of these dollars would by that time no doubt have disappeared from the Straits, and have found their way to China and other countries. For the opposite reason there is no need to prohibit the export of the new coin. Everybody will know that it is in the country. By publishing these remarks in your influential paper, you might, chiefly as regards the first point, be instrumental in preventing what might at a future date prove a calamity in an important part of the Empire.

A GERMAN syndicate is arranging to put up in North Carolina what it is said will be the greatest woolen mill in the world, having 20,000 spindles.

THE COLOMBO WET DOCK.

The staff of special engineering surveyors—Messrs. Crosswhite, Ommamney, Henderson, Bakewell and Cumming—who arrived in Ceylon seven months ago in connection with the survey of the proposed wet dock for Colombo, have got through their work expeditiously, notwithstanding the fact that it had to be carried out in water and in swampy land, under most disadvantageous circumstances.

The portion of land and water surveyed was immense, the northern boundary stretching from Mutual through Alutawatte and Bloemmenahl to the Victoria Bridge road. The western boundary stretched down to Beravulla and Pansala Road in Kotahena, and the eastern boundary came down past the Madampitiya Cemetery to St. Joseph's Street in Grandpasse. The southern boundary cut across in a north easterly direction from Kotahena to St. Joseph's Street. Several hundred borings were made by the surveyors, some of them to a depth of 150 feet, and a good deal of rock was cut across, chiefly towards the Mutual side of the ground surveyed. The wet dock is to be 187 ACRES IN EXTENT, and most of the land with that area is low, rising on the sides to a height of about 35 feet. The entrance to the dock will be through a canal, about 1,500 feet in length and vessels will come in from the harbour. The canal will go through the Mutual premises, the building on which will be taken down, and cut across the new and the old roads at Mutal, Alutawatte. The borings on the canal showed a rock bottom the greater part of the way. The only deep cutting for the canal will be through a neck of land which is about 20 feet in height. On the eastern boundary of St. Joseph's Street, Grandpasse, the dock will be erected.

A HUGE JETTY, 1,800 feet in length, stretching into the dock, on both sides of which vessels could draw up and discharge their cargoes.

There will be a large lock connecting the dock with the canal at Nayalagam road, Grandpasse, through which paddle-boats loaded with produce can pass. A wide and well-kept road will lead to the jetty, and of course, the usual warehouses and customs buildings will be erected.

HONGKONG IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PLAGUE.

On the 23rd May, in the House of Commons, Mr. Weir asked whether the Medical and Sanitary experts in Hongkong in connection with the plague had reported.

Mr. Chamberlain said the reports would take a considerable time to prepare. They could not be ready for six months.

Mr. Weir:—Then I will put a question down next year. (Much laughter.)

On the 28th, Mr. Weir having asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether the system of isolation with plague serum which is in force in India has been adopted in Hongkong; and if not, will he consider the expediency of calling for a report on the subject, Mr. Chamberlain said: The hon. member will see from Mr. Simpson's report which has just been placed in the library of the House that the inoculation of those who wish to be protected with Haffkine's plague prophylactic is already carried on in Hongkong, and that Mr. Simpson recommends the continuation of this practice.

In reply to Mr. Weir, who asked whether the Bill to amend the laws relating to public health and buildings which was recently under consideration in the Legislative Council of Hongkong has yet been sanctioned, Mr. Chamberlain said: The Bill referred to has been passed and brought into operation. The Ordinance was recently received in this Office, but has not yet been sanctioned, as its provisions, which are numerous and complicated, require careful examination.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

A writer in the *Daily Dispatch*, of 26th May, states:—

In the midst of all the heated discussion that has been raised by Mr. Chamberlain's recent declarations little attention has been directed to the marked symptoms of impaired health which the Colonial Secretary has lately exhibited. On his return from South Africa his utterance of figure and haggardness of feature were generally attributed to the merely passing effects of the severe attack of gout from which he has suffered on the homeward voyage. It is now evident, however, that he remains in anything but his former robust health, and that physically he is not the same man that he was before he set out upon his famous mission.

On Friday afternoon of last week, when he entered the House to reply to Mr. Lloyd George's spirited attack upon him in the debate on the *Aged Pension* Bill, his worn appearance—accentuated now that he has quite lost the "tan" produced by the African sun—was particularly apparent, and the unwonted quiet and subdued manner of his reply to perhaps his most formidable assailant in the House of Commons, too, deepened the impression that he was far from well. It is characteristic of Mr. Chamberlain that he will never admit that he is ill except under the direct compulsion of circumstances.

Though an incessant smoker and notoriously disinclined to exercise, Mr. Chamberlain has hitherto enjoyed singularly good health, varied only by those occasions when "his old enemy the gout has taken him in tow," but it is not surprising to learn that his present appearance is causing some amount of anxiety to his personal and political friends.

CHINESE LABOUR.

In the Commons on 27th May Mr. Labouchere having asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he is aware that the Rand Native Labour Association has sent persons to China to inquire into possibilities of procuring Chinese to work in the Transvaal mines under contract and whether the Hon. C. will have an opportunity to express an opinion as to such importations being permitted before they are allowed by Lord Milner.

Mr. Chamberlain replied:—I am aware of the fact stated in the first part of the question. There is of course nothing to prevent the House discussing the question but in my opinion such discussion at the present time would be entirely premature.

The *Hsiao*, C. E. & M. Co.'s steamer, arrived at Shanghai on 24th ult. from Chirwan and Tientsin with 261 French officers and men. Shortly after leaving port she was caught in the tail end of a typhoon, but owing to the splendid manner in which she was handled by her officers the ship came through without sustaining any damage. During the storm the French troops on board behaved splendidly, remaining cool throughout the danger. The *Mercury* understands that the chief officer of the ship has been presented with a letter of thanks from the owners. After arriving at Shanghai the troops on board thanked the chief officer for his kindness and courtesy throughout the voyage.

AND O. CO.

In their half-yearly report to the end of March, the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company state that the position of the Eastern shipping business, far from improving, has deteriorated considerably within the six months. The eight receipts in connection with the Indian and Australian trades have been adversely affected by the prevalence of plague both on the Bombay and Bengal side of India and by the prolonged drought in Australia, and the inter-colonial trade between Bombay, China, and Japan has also suffered a considerable relapse, due to the unsatisfactory markets in China. As regards the revenue from London and China, the revenue had been more nearly maintained; but the great fall in silver has naturally depreciated the returns from that quarter. On the whole there has been a decrease of over £900,000 in the freight earnings of the half-year, but the passenger traffic has shown a "moderate improvement." The coal contracts are more favourable than last year; but the general level of expenditure at all ports continues exceptionally high. — *Financial News*.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of this Company was held on 5th ult. at 29, Cornhill, Mr. Keswick, M.P., Chairman of the Company, presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, which were taken read, said that the report briefly set forth all that need be said with regard to the operations of the Company. As the shareholders were aware, last year was one of considerable depression in the shipping trade, not in China alone, but throughout the world. In China the depression was very severe, and the competition for the reduced amount of freight was most keen, both on the Yangtze and on the coast. The result was seen in the revenue of the Company, which was unfortunately greatly reduced. The account, however, which the Directors are able to put before the shareholders exhibited under the circumstances a very satisfactory state of things. They were fortunate in having to the credit of their underwriting account a very large sum, due to the immunity from loss or serious damage to the fleet over a long period and the Directors felt they were justified in reducing this account by £26,755, which had been carried to revenue account in 1902, still the large sum of £150,000 to the credit of underwriting account. They had also in reserve, untouched, £100,000, and consequently they were in a position to declare a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, and to carry forward a small balance. He thought that in the circumstances this result could not but be regarded as satisfactory on the whole. The position of the Company was one of great strength, and they only wanted a return to better trade. He was glad to say that this year they had begun better than last year, and should the favourable conditions continue they might hope to see a very much better account at the end of 1903. The *Kw-shing* indemnity claim had been settled by the Chinese Government for a lump sum, and out of that they had to settle with the claimants, for loss of life in some cases, and for injury in others. The only delay in this money was the delay which was necessary in order to verify the rights of the various claimants. He might mention that the sum received would not give the Company back the full value of the steamer they lost; there would be some small loss, and also the loss of interest from the date of the loss until they received payment (hear, hear).

Mr. W. Patterson seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and it was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Patterson, who retired by rotation, was re-elected director, and the appointment of Mr. H. Beazley as a member of the Board was confirmed.

Mr. Sower, in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors, coupling with it the general agents of the Company, and the officials abroad and ashore, both at home and abroad, said he thought the meeting ought to place on record their regret at the loss which had been sustained by the death of their late Chairman, Mr. McAndrews, and of Mr. W. L. Watson, and their sympathy with their relatives (hear, hear).

The motion was agreed to.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said that the Board had sustained a real and serious loss in the death of these two gentlemen, and he would take care that the expression of sympathy on the part of the shareholders was conveyed to their families. A great deal of the prosperity of the Company was due to the captains and officers of the fleet, and all connected with the management of the affairs of so considerable a Company and he felt certain that the expression of their approval would be very much appreciated by them.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

MR. E. R. BELLIOS'S EXPERIENCES.

We received by the mail on Thursday a copy of a booklet of some sixteen 8vo. pages, giving Mr. E. R. Bellios's experiences on the Trans-Siberian railway as related by this gentleman himself. The particulars of this journey are given as will probably be of interest to any friends and afford some useful hints to any one contemplating travelling by the new route. We give below a few brief extracts from the pamphlet. Mr. Bellios writes:—

"I was told the effort would break down my health. My experience has been the contrary. This route is bound to be the route of the future between Europe on the one side, and China and Japan on the other. The railway journey is expected to be reduced to one of ten days between Dalny and Moscow. In the first instance, the recommendations in favour of the route are: the short time necessary to do it, against 30 to 35 days required by the sea; the cold climate, against the hot climate; no necessity of carrying two sets of baggage—one for summer and the other for winter; no apprehension of meeting bad weather, which is inevitable in a long voyage, even in the best season of the year.

There are 75 stations between Dalny and Moscow, 19 stations between Manchuria and Mussovia, three stations between Mussovia and Irkutsk (crossing Lake Baikal), and 57 stations between Irkutsk and Moscow. In all, 64 stations. The train stops at every station, although it is called an express train. The hills here are rocky, similar to the hills in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. Thursday, 23rd April.—Thermometer at 6 a.m. stood at 60 in my compartment, but, being a windy day, the temperature is keenly felt.

The officials speak nothing but Russian. If it were not for a few passengers who spoke English, French, and German, the English passengers would have been somewhat inconvenienced. They are a set of blockheads. A foreigner sitting at the table had the soup tureen placed before him, but there was no soup-plate. He made sign that

a soup-plate was wanted, but the waiter could not understand him. After several attempts a blockhead was made to see what was wanted; and then supplied the necessary article. In Russia, as in China, calculations are made by the machine board. Figures on paper are difficult to be added even by a first-class clerk. Saw an arcade, the largest, I believe, in the world. The city has improved considerably in its architectural aspect since I visited it in 1887.

The national dish in this country is the *caviar*, served with a lemon and fresh-cut onions. There are 24 species of fish who produce *caviar* (roe), therefore there are 24 varieties or qualities of roe (*caviar*). The best is available this time of the year. What is the best? It will not keep, therefore it is not preserved. The well-to-do people make their nights days for the sake of pleasure. Restaurants are open till 5 a.m. Even on board the trains the restaurants keep open till 1 a.m. They are supposed on this account not to open before 9 a.m. the next day.

The cost of the journey from Hongkong to this country is 20 per cent. less when compared with what is usually paid by the Suez Canal route."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE SIAMESE CURRENCY.

The following interesting note on the effect of the currency reform recently introduced in Siam is published by *The Times* from a correspondent in Bangkok, dated April 24th:—

Siam's great experiment in closing the mints to the free coinage of silver and selling hericals at a fixed sterling rate has now been tested by four months' working. The result is something of a disappointment, though it probably does not affect the prestige of the country in the eyes of the commercial world. The Government has its selling rate, but there are no buyers. The banks, on the other hand, have gone back practically to the market rate of silver. Fortunately silver is high for the time and also steady, but the collapse of the fixed rate does not tend to that confidence which is so necessary in trade. The business world realised, of course, from the first that the Government's action did not ensure the absolute fixity of the value of the tical, but Siam is so happily situated with its exports largely consisting of goods, with no debt, and consequently no large amount of gold to remit, that it was hoped its experience would be more favourable than that of India, where exchange fell for about two years after the closing of the mints. What has happened is a fall of 10 per cent. in the dollar rate within a fortnight—certainly a large drop—and if silver had not luckily been high at that time for nine months past, the drop would have been even greater. The position in Siam is peculiar. Naturally the adoption of a good standard in any form has, to start with, an adverse effect on exports. People are unwilling to forego the splendid prices that have been coming to them for paddy under a steadily falling exchange, and when the supplies of the small holders were exhausted, the large holders have been refusing to sell at the reduced rate the enhanced value of the tical. Exports have accordingly fallen off for the moment, imports were at the same time brisk, and the bills that the banks had to negotiate showed a huge preponderance on the one side. There seems to be no doubt of the fact, though certainly up to the end of last month the Customs returns showed that the exports continued to exceed the imports. It was inevitable, therefore, that the banks should desire to lower their rates, and the pecuniary position of the country is that the position was never more absolutely in the hands of the banks. When the Government closed the mints its intention was to fix its selling rate of ticals at 17 to the pound sterling, but a compromise had to be come to with the banks that the Government selling rate should be fixed at 20 to the pound sterling, and should not be changed for three months except as silver rose. The value of the tical would go up in proportion to any rise in silver, but would not go down if silver fell again. The actual rate at the time was between 22 and 23 ticals to the pound sterling, but owing to the recovery of silver the Government selling rate has been 17 to the pound for some time. Probably there have been no Government sales at that rate, though it ruled the bank rate for some time. But since the closing of the mints the three banks have bought something like half a million sterling of ticals, a considerable portion of them at the rate of 20 to the pound. They are, therefore, in a magnificent position whatever happens. This outcome was hardly realised at the time the compromise was made, and apparently the Government is content to wait till things adjust themselves again. In effect it probably puts off the realisation of gold standard in Siam for about a year; but at the time the banks will probably have to buy ticals again. The stagnation in trade will not last so long as that, however; exports will revive with the coming of the rains, which will bring out the later paddy and other products from the interior.

THE EASTERN MAIL.

CONTRACTS.

The General Post Office has issued the following notice:—A small committee has been appointed to consider the best means of providing for the conveyance of the mails to and from the existing contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. It is constituted as follows:—

Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P., Chairman.

Mr. H. Buxton Forman, C.B., Assistant Secretary, Post Office.

Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., Principal Clerk, Colonial Office.

Mr. F. C. Holliday, Auditor of Home Accounts, India Office.

Mr. S. J. Graff, C.B., Civil Assistant to the Director of Transports, Admiralty.

Mr. W. E. Smith, Superintendent of Construction Accounts, Admiralty.

Sir T. W. P. Blomfield, Assistant Secretary for the Finance Department, Board of Trade.

With Mr. A. G. Ferrard, of the Secretary of the Post Office, as Secretary.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, writing on 2nd ult., says:—

I am told upon excellent authority that only as recently as yesterday no agreement had been arrived at between the Postmaster General and the Russian Government with respect to the conveyance of Russian mail matter to the Far East by the Trans-Siberian route. An official announcement was made at the beginning of the year to the effect that the route was now available, but I have reason to know that the letters so marked were, in fact, diverted by the Postal Department to the ordinary routes between Great Britain and China. In this connection it will be of wide general interest to know that letters handed in at Russian post-offices in China have just reached London, within twenty-five days of their departure from Shanghai. This is more than a week's saving of time, and when the return journey is arranged there will be a total economy of three weeks upon the round

journey. The effect that this will have upon business correspondence will be immediately and emphatically, and the only marine competitor that has any chance of success is the Pacific route, which, however, will have to guarantee train and steamship connections to become a serious rival of the Russian route.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

The assertion that the political situation created by Mr. Chamberlain's and Mr. Balfour's frank announcement of their conversion to the policy of closer financial relationship between the various parts of the Empire is analogous to that produced by Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme is an obvious exaggeration. Mr. Gladstone's marvellously sudden recognition of the justice of Irish Nationalists' claims was a complete reversal of policy, as unexpected by his colleagues as by his political opponents. Now those who have observed the under-currents of political opinion at home have remarked, for a decade at least, a growing disinclination to blindly acquiesce in the advantage of Free Trade against a commercial world encircled behind tariffs which each year grow more obstructive, and an increasing impatience of the teachings of economists who regard Cobden's opinions as sacrosanct. Even the sincerest Reviewers have reflected the tendency to seriously challenge the accuracy of a doctrine that for nearly half a century it was ranked as a sacred text. And Mr. Chamberlain has frequently avowed his opinion that Free Trade within the Empire or preferential duties was the surest road to Imperial Federation. So far from this confession of faith coming with the demoralising abruptness of Mr. Gladstone's surrender to Mr. Parnell, it might have been seen that the Colonial Secretary would ultimately take the opinion of the country upon his pet scheme. His hand has undoubtedly been forced by the action of Germany who is penalised Canadian Imports to an almost prohibitive degree, because the Government of the Dominion discriminate in favour of British products—a proceeding which has caused intense irritation in Canada. This premature declaration is the source of the confusion which appears to exist amongst the rank and file of the Party; but the man who failed to recognize that sooner or later he would have to make his mind up on the question of Free Trade against some form of Customs Union remained lamentably ignorant of the signs of the times.

The wisest word that has been said in the present state of the controversy is the opinion of the *Daily Telegraph* that "when the evidence is accumulated and weighed, it will be the hour of judgment." At present we have only the briefest summaries of speeches in which neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Chamberlain expressed his views very definitely. The policy of the Cabinet will probably be more clearly outlined during the debate upon the second reading of the Finance Bill, and until we can see how far and in what direction the Government are prepared to go, we must preserve an open mind. For even the most convincing adherent to the cause of Imperial Federation and of preferential tariffs as a means to that end, must admit that it opens up issues so far-reaching that no decision can be ventured upon without the amplest information. At present we import from the Colonies to the extent of about £110,000,000 annually, and export to them about £100,000,000 a year. But our imports from foreign countries are no less than £415,000,000 per annum, and our exports to them are about £345,000,000. The stimulus of preferential tariffs could for generations take the place of the foreign countries with whom we do three-quarters of our trade. The crucial issue, then, is the effect preferential tariffs with the Colonies would have upon our fiscal relations with foreign countries, and how far they would interfere with our right to most-favoured-nation treatment. No doubt it will be argued that as the greatest buying nation in the world Great Britain has nothing to fear from tariff wars, but with interests so vast at stake, we cannot afford to take any leap in the dark. Mr. Chamberlain has promised to collect the fullest information as to the effect preferential tariffs would have upon the country's manufactures; when this is available, and the policy of the Government is distinctly outlined, we shall have the necessary materials upon which to form a decision. And if any fair working scheme is formulated, it must not be condemned because it involves small immediate sacrifices for a great Imperial end.

These developments effectually dispose of the rumours that there will be a General Election in autumn. Of course, it suits the Liberals to call the suggestions of an approaching dissolution. At least they have found a Party cry which will unite all discordant elements and a shibboleth that will serve instead of a policy. But the complex nature of the proposals to which the Government are now pledged is the surest guarantee that they will not seek a hasty verdict. Reciprocity, even when it is tackled on to old age pensions and social reforms—a too obvious electioneering device—is not a popular cry with the general body of the electorate. Its bearings are too subtle to be fully understood of the people and it is open to easy and effective misrepresentations. In every constituency the familiar device of the big and the little loaf will be employed to bamboozle the electorate, and denunciation of the wicked Unionists who would tax the poor man's food is extremely damaging to the Liberal cause. It is certain, therefore, that the Government will not be in a hurry to submit their new fiscal policy to a surprised electorate. Mr. Balfour truly said the matter could not be decided this session or next as it required most careful consideration. Ample time will be taken, therefore, to educate public opinion and to ensure that when the verdict of the country is taken it shall not be based upon a misconception. In fixing the dissolution for the autumn of next year, the *St. James Gazette* has made a shrewd guess. One passage in Mr. Chamberlain's speech indicates that he is inclined to appeal to the country on the general question of Free Trade versus reciprocity, and leave the administration of a definite scheme until a mandate has been obtained. This would be a grave blunder, and if Mr. Chamberlain seeks a "carte blanche" without fully disclosing his plans and the extent to which they commit the country, he will alienate the large class who are not prepared to blindly trust such interests to any statesman.—*Times of India*.

Bids for the construction of three thousand feet of breakwaters at Manila. To be put in the form of the new port have been opened. The breakwaters in question will protect the port from the heavy winds from the south which have so frequently done immense damage to shipping in the past. This contract is a very important one and will involve the outlay of about one million dollars gold. Contractors from the United States sent representatives to bid and local rock men made competition close. The contract was awarded to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company whose bid was \$1,750,000 per cubic yard, the next lowest bidder being a Spanish contractor whose bid was \$1,800,000.

NEW STEAMERS.

INDO-CHINA.
The steamer *Wan-shing*, which has been built by Wigham Richardson and Co. (Limited) for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company (Limited) has recently had her trial trip. This steamer is 275 ft. in length by 40 ft. beam, and is fitted with accommodation for a limited number of European and Chinese passengers. The engines supplied by the builders are of the triple-expansion type, and worked on the trial without the slightest hitch, giving satisfaction to all concerned. The owners were represented by their superintendent engineer, Mr. T. P. Murdoch, under whose supervision the steamer has been built.

P. AND O.

The *Palermo*, a new cargo steamer of 10,000 tons, was on 27th May successfully launched at Whiteinch, Glasgow, for the P. and O. Company. She is the first of three vessels of the same class included in the company's current shipbuilding programme.

U. S. CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The American commission on international exchange, which is to visit the different Governments of Europe with the view of discussing monetary matters, arrived in England on 25th May. The members, Messrs. Hanna, Conant, and Jencks at the Hotel Cecil. The commission expects to stay in London a few weeks, and from there will go to the Continent.

Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the American Embassy, entertained the members of the commission at luncheon. Among the guests were the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Hanna, one of the Commissioners, is reported as saying:—
We are instructed by the State Department to present to foreign Governments the subject of putting an end by some monetary arrangement to the present fluctuation in the rates of exchange between silver standard and gold standard countries. The only sound method of doing this, in my opinion, is to raise the silver countries to a gold exchange standard. This will permit contracts to be made for the delivery of goods in China, Mexico, and other countries now upon the silver basis without the uncertainty which at present exists as to the gold value of the money received for them. We shall probably be supported at each of the leading capitals by the Ministers of China and Japan, acting under instructions from their Governments. I think it is only a question of time when all the Western Powers will recognize the importance to commerce of putting China on a gold exchange standard and giving her their moral support in maintaining it. It is possible to separate the value of silver money from the value of the bullion which it contains by proper Government control over the coinage and the creation of a gold reserve. This system has succeeded in British India, and promises to succeed beyond question in the Philippines. If, however, the market for silver is enlarged by providing for a silver currency on a gold basis in China, and in other countries without such currency, it will have a tendency to steady the price of silver. Just so far as this occurs it will make it easier to maintain the parity of silver money in the Philippines and all other countries adopting a similar system.—*L. & C. Express*.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There was a heavy blow at Shanghai last night on Wednesday.

The Rev. Dr. J. Hart, a well-known scholar and author, of St. Louis, has accepted the Archbishopric of Manila.

Of the three battleships included in Japan's naval expansion programme, one is to be built in England and two in Japan.

PARCELS sent to China from Japan will, after the 15th, be subjected to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent when their value exceeds £15. 10.

Mr. J. Peak, of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., who has been connected with the Manila branch of the firm for nearly a year past, has left that city for England.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says there are rumours that Hongkong will send a cricket team, a rowing four, and possibly a football eleven to Shanghai this autumn.

We are led to believe, says the *Chefoo Express*, that out of the total British warships on the China station, numbering 55 ships, 26 are at present in Weihaiwei.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., have awarded the sum of £50 to the relatives of Mr. Baxter, who was killed in the Company's service at Tangku.

A RUSSIAN proclamation has been posted in Dalny and Ne-chwang prohibiting any reference being made in local newspapers to Russia's new demands to the Chinese.

The *Nichiichi* calculates that tourists, foreign men-of-war, etc., made up a total of ¥2,500,000 that passed into Japan during the last fiscal year by non-commercial channels.

The *Pluto*, a screw steamer 160 feet long, built for the Sanitary Department, Manila, was launched on Saturday at the Pootung Point yard of S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd.

MR. G. F. NASH, who embezzled ¥1,000 from the New York Life Insurance Co., Yokohama, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour and six months' police surveillance.

The *S. F. Press* understands that H. E. the General Officer Commanding, Major General Sir A. R. F. Dowd, is about to leave Singapore, having been appointed to a staff post at the War Office.

MR. J. Protassieff, a Financial Secretary at Port Arthur, has been appointed Commissioner of Customs, nominally under Sir Robert Hart, at Dalny, where the Custom-house is to be opened on the 1st of July.

A SEOU despatch, received by the *Oraku Mainichi* under date the 22nd ult., says that a number of Court officials have been arrested in connection with a plot to administer poison to the Emperor of Korea.

MR. GEORGE McBAIN, general agent, Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli-Matasyapij Amsterdam, dated 27th ult., viz.:—Sold 500 bales Gils. 0.83.

A MOTION for new trial in the case of A. S. Watson and Co. *versus* the representatives of the American Club, was overruled at Manila by Judge Sweeney.

THE *L. & C. Express* is our authority for stating that Sir Thomas Jackson, late chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has joined the board of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

THE body of Mr. Fenwick, the third engineer of the s.s. *Charterhouse*, was discovered in the water at Tanjong Rhuo, Singapore, minus the head and in a very decomposed condition. At the inquest a verdict of "found drowned" was returned.

REAR-ADMIRAL the Hon. A. C. Curzon-Howe, V.C., C.M.G., Second-in-Command of the Channel Squadron, leaves home on the 24th of July next to relieve Rear-ADMIRAL H. T. Grenfell, C.M.G., as Second-in-Command on this Station.

AT Shanghai last week Mr. F. W. Grantham, younger son of the Hon. Sir W. Grantham, Judge of the High Court and of the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple, was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court for China and Korea.

THE latest addition to the fleet of the Shell Transport and Trading Co. is the *Goldmouth*. The vessel is 483 ft. long, 56 ft. wide, and 35 ft. deep and is designed to carry 9,000 tons of oil. The vessel can use either coal or liquid fuel in her furnaces.

GENERAL and Mrs. O'Moore Creagh, with Captain St. John, A.D.C., leave for home by the Siberian railway on Friday. The command at Tientsin has been given to Colonel Thorncroft, of South African fame, who will have the local rank of Major-General.

THE Russians have been seizing the native-owned rafts brought down the Yalu on the ground that all the forests on the Yalu have been leased by Russia. The Russian Minister at Seoul has promised that the rafts belonging to Koreans shall be returned.

GOVERNOR TUNG FANG of Hupoh has received an Imperial Edict ordering him to send one or two thousand rifles, turned out by the Hangang Arsenal, to Yunnan, to be used by the Imperial troops there in suppressing the troubles that were lately reported to have broken out in Linanfu.

MR. J. L. Holmes, the resident civil engineer of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, is severing his connection with the company, and proceeds to Rangoon to carry out large dock extension works there and Mr. Alan Railton who has recently arrived at Singapore from Gibraltar, takes up the position of Resident Civil Engineer.

THE Hamburg-American line has started a line of passenger steamers to the coast of Mexico direct, and has opened this new line with the new steamer *Prinz August Wilhelm*, of 5,300 tons, a vessel which has attained a speed of 14.4 knots an hour. It is presumed that the new line will contribute much to the increase of the trade between Mexico and Hamburg.

A TELEGRAM, dated Seoul 15th ult., printed in the *Kobe Herald*, states:—It is understood that the Korean authorities have secretly sanctioned a movement regarding the lease of Ryong-an to the Russians, and this explains the absence of a reply from the Russian Minister to a note sent him from the Korean Government on the Ryong-an affair under date of the 28th May.—*Jiji*.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* understands that a competitive examination will shortly take place among the appraising staff of the I.M.C., those passing to be classed, according to their merits, as A, first, B, second, C, third, and to be paid according to their grades. This we consider a very good move on the part of the Customs. Mr. H. E. Hobson, Commissioner of Customs, who was gazetted for leave has had his leave rescinded in order to attend to this examination. This is as it should be.

So far we have no intimation from Singapore concerning the decision of the Straits Government on the report of the Committee appointed by Mr. Chamberlain to consider the currency question. Meanwhile, perhaps, we may note from the memorandum handed to the Committee by Mr. Robert Craig that as the lion is the symbol of British power, and as Singapore is the City of the Lion, it would be singularly appropriate to have a lion represented on the proposed Straits dollar.—*L. & C. Express*.

A *Kobe Herald* wire from Seoul of 15 ult. reports that a dynamite bomb was exploded in a room in the Kanjo Hospital, where Ye Yong-yik was under medical treatment. A portion of the building was damaged; but nobody was injured. Ye Yong-yik also escaped unhurt. He left the hospital after the outrage, preferring to receive further medical attendance in his own house. The man who committed the outrage is still at large. The affair is generally believed to have political significance.—*Mainichi*.

THE late Mr. George H. Ferguson, chief engineer of the P.M. liner *Siberia*, who died from pneumonia following an accident at Kobe on the 22nd ult., was a man of about fifty-five years of age, and stood second in point of seniority to Mr. McClure, the chief of the *City of Peking*. It was under Mr. Ferguson's supervision that the steamers *Korea* and *Siberia* were constructed, and he refused an offer as chief engineer of the great works at Newport News in order that he might work a steamer of his own construction.

THE big tobacco factory owned by the Compania General de Filipinas on Calle Conongo, Paco, P.I., was nearly entirely destroyed by fire on 24th ult. The fire was discovered by Captain Monet of the Paco police precinct at about twelve o'clock. It was then burning extensively in the storerooms. The loss is roughly placed at about three million dollars, the factory building being valued at two million and the stock which was consumed at one million. It is thought that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

THE Philippine Gold Mining, Power & Development Company is the name of a company organized recently at San Francisco for the purpose of improving their mining claims in the province of Benguet. The company is reported to be incorporated under the State of Arizona with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. It is claimed by the company that a sample taken from all the dumps and ledges, carefully quartered down to an average sample of 200 pounds, gave an assay by Thomas Price & Son, of San Francisco, of a gold value of \$36.18 per ton, absolute free milling. The claims of the company are very close to M. A. Clarke, who is interested to a large extent in the mining proposition in the north.

TWENTY-FOUR Japanese passengers who arrived at Manila on the *Koshiba Maru* on 22nd ult. were inoculated with bubonic plague serum by the Board of Health officials before being allowed to land in Manila.

ACCORDING to the *Straits Echo*, legal proceedings have been instituted for alleged libel against the *Finning Gazette Press*, Ltd., by Mr. C. N. Barnett, of the firm of Barnett and Stark, architects and engineers of that Settlement.

A WIRE to N. C. D. News, dated London 22nd inst., says that the 27th Punjab, with 250 gaities, Mounted Infantry, are to proceed forthwith to Somaliland from India, and other troops have been warned to hold themselves in readiness.

IT is reported in Shanghai that Tsaoi Chong Hsiao Hsu, the former Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal at Shanghai, has been ordered by Imperial Edict to go to Canton at the request of the new Viceroy Tsen Ch'un-hsuen to be his Excellency's private advisor.

THE German transport tugs and lighters were handed over to the Taku Tug and Lighter Co. on the 18th ult., so this Company has now a very powerful fleet. Business, however, does not seem to be very brisk, although the river is getting more in their favour daily as the dry season continues.

THE recent rains flooded many districts of the New Territory and considerable damage was caused, numerous landslides being reported especially along the Jubilee Road. The rice harvest being close at hand it is feared that the crop has suffered severely. Rain fell without a break for sixty hours.

IN-PECTOR Collett has been promoted to 1st class inspector *vice* Insp. Cubbert, absent on leave. Inspector Gourlay, Government House, is acting second class inspector *vice* Insp. Collett promoted, and Sgt. Cameron is acting third class inspector *vice* Insp. Gourlay promoted. These promotions date from the 10th April.

WITH reference to the Siberian Railway, intending passengers are advised not to carry silk, cigars, wines, or spirits. All luggage is minutely examined by the Russian officials at the station of Manchuria, and a very heavy duty is charged on the goods above mentioned. Card playing is also prohibited in Russian territory.—*Chefoo Press*.

THE annual report of the F.M.S. for 1902 is signed by Mr. Hood Treacher as Resident-General. It says that the tin and iron exported from there during the year was 780,872 piculs, a decrease of 4,375 piculs compared with 1901. The resulting export duty yielded stood at \$8,438,770. The revenue for 1902 came to \$5,359,444 and the outlay to \$15,996,247. The corresponding figures for the previous year were \$7,541,507 and \$17,273,158.

AS the local Post Office occasionally receives mail matter addressed "via Siberia" or "via Dalny" we are requested to call the attention of the public once more to the fact that no mail matter can at present be transmitted by this route in Europe. Under the postal agreement between Japan and Russia, mail matter will only be received for transmission by the Siberian Railway when its destination is some place in Russia.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

THE *Singapore Free Press* says that private letters received from Hongkong this morning (June 23rd) say: "The doctors went to the market a short time ago and found poultry infested with plague." This adds another terror to the food supply of our sister Colony. That we have no plague here is probably a due to the more clean habits of our poultry. Anyhow the cold-storage company's poultry will be absolutely free from any taint of that kind.

AMONG the arrivals by the N. Y. K. liner *Alaska Maru* on Tuesday was Mr. G. F. Witton, "the Directory Man," who is accompanied by Mrs. Witton. Since leaving here last November Mr. Witton has been through Manchuria, Siberia, Russia, Poland, Germany, France, England, India and divers other countries. During the period in question—over six months—he has travelled an average of a thousand miles a week, which is heavy.

IT is stated in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the arrangements relative to the financing of the Shanghai-Hankow Railway have been completed. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank provide a loan of 34 millions sterling, on which the Chinese Government guarantees interest at the rate of five per cent. On the other hand, the British firm supplies the materials and rolling stock for the line, receiving a commission of five per cent.

THE Osaka Shosen-Kaisha send us an excellent guide to their company and to the Land of the Rising Sun. It is a fine production replete with maps and interesting engravings. Intending visitors to Japan should note that the company has a regular service between various ports of the Western half of the Empire as well as Chinese and Korean ports. During the national exhibition the Company is furnishing excursion boats to go through the Inland Sea.

THE San Francisco police have arrested four members of the Sec. Yup society, a Chinese secret organization, on a charge of plotting to murder a large number of members of the Chinese Society of English Education. Two of the plotters have made confessions implicating several other leaders in Frisco Chinatown, and these are being searched for by the authorities. The men to be murdered were suspected of informing the police of Chinese gambling haunts.

ANOTHER highway robbery was committed on the Shaikwan Road last Tuesday night when a gang of natives got hold of a richsha coolie and robbed him of a dollar. He called for help, and one of the ruffians drew a knife and slashed across the neck and chest. Coolie Chye was riding his bicycle to the Shaikwan Station when he came across the injured coolie and had him removed. He then set out to find the robbers and eventually succeeded in capturing a man, who was brought before Mr. Kemp on Thursday and remanded for a week.

IT is a matter of common knowledge that anti-English sentiment has always been sedulously fostered at Lhasa by the Chinese Resident, and it has now swung round to a pseudo-sort of Anglo-philly, the change is wholly due, it may be safely assumed, says the *Globe*, to a wish to win over Lord Curzon to his side in the quarrel. Travellers who have recently penetrated the last of the Hermit Kingdoms of Asia, generally met fairly civil treatment until the Chinese authorities at Lhasa heard of their approach. Troops were then hurried off from the capital to drive back the intruders, and this breach of hospitality was represented as the spontaneous outcome of Tibetan exclusiveness.

THE Earl of Lonsdale, who visited Hongkong not long ago on a tour through the Far East, has been decorated by the Emperor of Germany with the Prussian Crown of the First Class.

MR. F. A. Hazeland, the Police Magistrate, left for Japan per the *Hakata Maru* on Thursday. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, the senior Police Magistrate, is expected back on or about the 7th inst.

A GERMAN officer, says *L'Impartial*, has laid a plan before Viceroy Yuan and asked him to submit it to the Court's approval. It concerns the wholesale planting of trees in Chihli Province to counteract the tendency to drought there.

A GOOD start has been made in preparing Midway Island for human habitation. Over 10,000 trees and plants have been sent to the island. Of this number there were 1,705 palms, 1,513 fruit trees, 3,136 shade trees, shrubs and vines, and 4,426 forest trees.

AT the Magistrate's today, John Robertson, formerly a surveyor employed on the Naval Yard extension works, was charged with forging a receipt for \$98. It is alleged that he forged the signature of the proprietor of the Cosmopolitan House to his monthly bill.

MESSRS. Behn Meyer and Co. have been appointed the Singapore agents of the new China Commercial S.S. Co., which is to run every three weeks between Hongkong and San Francisco. The *S. F. Press* hears the new company will offer very favourable passage rates.

JACK GRACE of Australia and St. Clair (Manila) had a boxing match at Shanghai on Saturday. In the third round St. Clair claimed a foul and dropped into his corner, where he remained for some time breathing hard. When the excitement had partially subsided the referee stated that there had been no foul and declared Jack Grace the winner.

CHINA is a sleeping giant, waiting only for the magician's wand to make it cast off the shackles of centuries and spring into new life. It may become a great mart open to all the world if the United States and Great Britain so will it, or it may become merely an appendage of Russia if the United States and Great Britain are indifferent to their responsibilities and careless of their material interests.—*Independent*, New York.

WHILE awaiting the arrival of His Excellency at Blake Pier, a Government House car could not get a basket of provisions and, spotting a bottle, took it up and had a drink from it. Seeing it contained kerosene oil he was naturally very disgusted, and gave an old woman in charge a severe shaking. Then a constable stepped up, and arrested the coolie for disorderly conduct. At the Magistrate's on Wednesday he was fined \$5.

THE public in the east will be interested to learn that passengers proceeding to and returning from Europe by the Messageries Maritimes mail steamers will no longer be subject to transshipment at Colombo, as the boats on the Indo-China line proceed now direct to Yokohama from Marseilles and vice versa. In consequence of this arrangement the Australian mail boats which leave Marseilles every 28 days will proceed via Hongkong, instead of the Indo-China steamers.—*S. F. Press*.

THE new flagstaff at Waglan has been erected and is a credit in every way to the lighthouse. We trust that the authorities will take advantage of the facility for making Waglan a signal station where weather forecasts can be signalled to passing ships. It would certainly be of great advantage if such a course were adopted and especially so in the typhoon season. Steamers leaving Hongkong would then have the latest information regarding movements of typhoons before passing out into the open sea.

A WIRE to the *Cablenews*, dated New York, June 29, says:—A dispatch from Washington announces that it has been decided to make Honolulu and its adjacent territory a great naval and military base. Twenty millions of dollars will be asked for Congress for the carrying out of the gigantic plans already made by the engineers of the Army and Navy. The work will proceed in unison with the present preparation of Pearl Harbour to form a magnificent naval rendezvous. Dry docks, repair shops and hospitals will aid the Navy in its operations on the Pacific, while forts and the heaviest ordnance manufactured will make the defence of Honolulu as formidable as any in the world.

INFORMATION has been received by the *Shanghai Press* of a serious fight near Choupo a few days ago between a desperate band of salt smugglers and a body of soldiers under the command of Chang Po. The smugglers in that vicinity have been very bold of late, and it was with the intention of wiping them out that the soldiers were sent against them. The soldiers went to the scene of action in three gunboats. They numbered about 375. The smugglers numbered nearly 500. After a fight lasting nearly two and a half hours the soldiers were forced to retreat, leaving their arms and ammunition in possession of the enemy. The losses were 12 killed and many wounded. The smugglers' losses are not known.

A TELEGRAPHIC message received by the *Shanghai Press* from Canton states that ever since taking over his seals of office on the 1st inst., H. E. Tsen Ch'un-hsuen, the new Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, has been busily occupied in making himself as to the real state of affairs in Kwang with regard to the alleged rebellion there with the result that his Excellency has decided to go to Kwangsi in person and superintend the operations so badly bungled by Governor Wang Chih-chun of that province since the latter's arrival there in the spring of 1902. It is further stated that Viceroy Tsen will take with him his own bodyguard of 1,200 troops, a field battery, and a couple of battalions of Kwangtung territorial troops, making in all a force of about 2,500 men. The *Universal Gazette* gathers that recent news from Kwangsi are of a most discouraging nature respecting Chingyuanfu and Hsiangwu and Tuchow districts of Chingyuanfu.

THAT rough weather has been experienced recently is evidenced by the fact that the Government tender *Stanley*, Capt. Robinson, with the usual fortnightly relief for Gap Rock was unable to land her supplies at the Lighthouse on 25th ult. She left here at eight o'clock in the morning and arrived off the well-known rock at half-past one, and found that very heavy seas were running. After steaming around the rock and, presumably, exchanging signals the *Stanley* left for Hongkong without risking launching a boat in such stormy waters. If we remember correctly a boat was lost while making the attempt some time since, and, judging by all accounts, a similar fate would have been shared by another if floated last Thursday week. No doubt the men at Gap Rock have been relieved are now in connection with this important lighthouse we believe a fine and similar tower erected at the Point, and the lighthouse of Mr. Hall Taylor has been used at Gap Rock.

A TEST alarm was given the other night at Shanghai and the Fire Brigade turned out in excellent time. It was found out, however, that one of the police, who had been informed beforehand, warned some of the men and the result was that they were ready.

ACCORDING to the latest investigation made, the total output of coal from the mines throughout Japan last year was 9,215,108 tons, showing an increase of 269,169 tons on that of the preceding year, and of 5,898,004 tons compared with that of ten years ago.

IN the case of anyone arresting, or giving information that will lead to the arrest of any person indulging in illegal gambling, the Local Revenue Department in Bangkok has now been authorized to pay a reward amounting to not more than two-thirds of the fine inflicted by the Court.

A WIRE from Peking to the *Shanghai Times* says the civil Governor of Shengtien, Fu Chen Pi, has succeeded in contracting a loan of £15,000,000, from each of the foreign banks in Peking to relieve the market of Peking. This may be said to be the first step taken by the Government to save the crisis.

THE *Sin-Wan-Pao* of 26th ult. says that, according to a Tientsin letter, the agreement regarding the Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway, having been signed, a German engineer has started to survey the road from Shantung to Tientsin and a British engineer also commenced the survey from Chinkiang to Shantung.

COMMENTING on the establishment of two American coaling-stations in the Pacific ocean, the *Krona Zeitung* says:—"With the Panama Canal, the Hawaiian Islands, Tutuila and the Philippines, the United States holds the most strategic points in the Western hemisphere, where some day her supremacy will be indisputable."

ACCORDING to the latest returns, there are at present 557 European and American residents of Nagsasaki. These figures comprise 127 English, 113 Russians, 103 Americans, 63 French, 48 Germans, 27 Austrians, 13 Portuguese, 13 Swedes and Norwegians, 11 Danes, 10 Italians, and 27 of other nationalities. The Chinese and Korean residents are returned as numbering 1,086 and 11 respectively.

THE Viceroy of Chihli Province has come to the conclusion that his province is in need of better protection than it has had in the past. Recently he recommended to the Peking Government that three gunboats be built for use in the waters of Chihli. He has just received permission from the capital to place the order for the boats with Messrs. Mandel & Co. of Tientsin. They are to be built in Germany and will cost 300,000 taels. The contract calls for their completion by the end of the year, says the *Shanghai Press*.

THE *Birmingham Post* says that advices and inquiries which have reached London from an official quarter in Tokio indicate that the Japanese Government proposes shortly to place on order some fifty electric locomotives for short distance lines. Official Japanese engineers have, it is understood, reported to the Mikado's Government in favour of electricity as the motive power on all lines up to one hundred miles in length, and the ordering of the fifty locomotives referred to is the first official move in this direction.

IT is stated in Shanghai mandarin circles that a memorial to the Throne dated 15th ult. sent by special courier by Governor Wang Chih-chun of Kwangsi reporting that he had "completely restored order in the province" upon arrival at this port the other day, was met by a telegram from that Governor ordering the special courier's immediate return to Kwangsi with the memorial in question. Evidently the sanguine boastfulness of Governor Wang Chih-chun about matters in Kwangsi has been too previous, *N. C. D. News*.

ACCORDING to news from Manila the headquarters of the "Supreme President of the Filipino Republic" and "Secretary of War" has been found at Mt. San Cristobal, Laguna. A camp was found in the confines of the dense forest consisting of three barracks, with a capacity for one thousand men, situated on the summit of Mt. San Cristobal. When Governor Calles and his column were nearing the summit they were met by a heavy rifle fire from the ladrones which continued for some time, but as the attacking party kept gaining ground in the advance, the ladrones escaped down the opposite side of the mountain. The object of the enemy was to convert Mount San Cristobal and Bunajao into a capital of the "republic" the residence of the proposed governor being in a barrio of Santa Cruz. Arrests were subsequently made, and it was learned that the "Supreme President" and "Secretary" were residents from Manila, and had been in the mountains for three weeks effecting the organization.

WIRE from Peking, agent the Yunnan affair, are printed in the *Shanghai Times*. One reports that Chow Yung Taiang, the rebel leader of the Yunnan mob, has requested the French Minister to inform the War Wu Pui captured by the mob in return the Chinese Government must pledge itself not to call him to account for what he did in the past. The offer will, in all probability, be accepted by the Wai Wu Pu. Another wire dated 23rd inst. states that the French Consul at Pakhoi wired a few days ago to the French Consul at Kwangchow, requesting the latter to ask the Viceroy for protection as there have been signs of an anti-foreign spirit. The latter on receipt of the message besides communicating it to the Viceroy, dispatched four gunboats to Pakhoi. The native officials are anxious owing to the reported invasion of French troops in the province of Kwangsi, and have cause for additional alarm at the presence of four gunboats.

THE manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has forwarded to the Shanghai Press the following information in regard to the quarantine of the Company's Trans-Pacific liner *Kaga Maru*.—"Owing to a suspected case on board the 15th inst. from Seattle, she was ordered to temporarily anchor for 48 hours pending the result of the examination of the case. On the 17th, the case having been assured to be a pest the ship was shifted to the Nagahama Quarantine Station for disinfection of passengers, crew, cargo and ship. All the passengers are to be released after 10 days, commencing from the date of their removal to the station, and everything is being done for their comfort. All the cargo is to be landed there, which will take about a week, and after the disinfection will be forwarded to their destinations. The ship is subject to 10 days' quarantine after the completion of the disinfection. Thus having to be detained at Yokohama about four days, she will not call at Shanghai on her

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